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POLITICAL WORK AND TALK

GRANT'S LARGE MAJORITY IN THE ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

HE HAS 379 DELEGATES AGAINST 179 FOR BLAINE, AND 35 FOR WASHBURNE—AN EXPLANATION OF THE COOK COUNTY QUARREL.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The advance guards of the Farwell Hall and the Palmer House Conventions have departed for Springfield, and the armies of both will be on the march to-morrow and next day. The County Conventions held during the past week have been very favorable to Grant, and not counting the Cook County delegates he will have 379 representatives at Springfield to 179 for Blaine and 35 for Washburne. This gives him 165 majority outside of Cook, and 64 majority over all, counting Cook solid against him. With this county divided according to the vote he will have 104 majority over all. Of course, this is the estimate of the Grant men, but it is largely based on instructed votes, and can hardly fall below a working majority. The Palmer House delegation, though consisting of 92 delegates, will only insist upon the number to which they are entitled by Senatorial districts.

That the readers of THE TIMES may understand the real point made by the Grant men, it should be stated that until the assemblage of the Republican Convention in 1876, this county had voted in State Conventions the same as any other county, namely, as a whole; but after a careful consideration of all the facts in the case—the possibility and the danger that undue influence might be used to secure control of a delegation casting one-seventh of the votes, a rule was adopted, under which the delegates from Cook County voted by Senatorial districts, thus practically dividing, for purposes of convenience and safety, the delegation from this county into seven separate and distinct delegations. The State Convention of 1878 recognized this rule and the call for the State Convention of 1880 provides for its perpetuation. In the list of counties and the representation to which they are entitled in the call by the Republican Central Committee this year, the seven Senatorial districts of Cook County are named the same as counties, and their representation allotted them. The Blaine-Washburne combination at Farwell Hall assumed to appoint delegates to the convention from the First, Third, and Fifth Districts, when those districts, with representatives accredited by the Farwell Hall Convention itself, were going through a similar performance at the Palmer House. Under the call, therefore, it is believed the delegates elected by the districts, and not by any convention at large, will be the ones admitted at Springfield.

C. B. Farwell, the leader of the Blaine-Washburne forces, left for Springfield yesterday. Gen. Logan went down to-night. The pot is beginning to simmer at the Capital, and by to-morrow night it will be boiling furiously. Both delegations have prepared addresses, collected evidence, and are going with the determination to win. The advantage seems to be on the side of the Grant men, and dispatches from Springfield show that the feeling there, so far, is favorable to them.

Grundy County, in its convention yesterday, instructed its delegates to support the Palmer House delegation in the state convention.

G. A. PIERCE, Editor *Inter-Ocean.*

PROSPECTS IN INDIANA.

GEN. GRANT'S STRENGTH RAPIDLY INCREASING—PROMISES OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 15.—The steady progress of the Grant movement is having a marked effect upon the Republicans of Indiana. When Gen. Grant visited this city the arrangements fell into the hands of an unpopular clique, which, with a lively sense of possible favors to come, thrust themselves upon the distinguished visitors, and excluded from the reception ceremonies the official and soldier friends of Grant. The whole affair was in such bad taste that Gen. Grant did not attempt to conceal his annoyance. The friends of Blaine, taking advantage of the general disgust and disappointment, made much capital for their candidate, and at the conventions to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention soon after, this had considerable effect. But the unmistakable set of the current has convinced those who have no special attachment to any candidate—and in Indiana this includes almost the entire party—that Grant is the choice of the people, and already a large majority of those who were throwing up their hats for Blaine in March are saying that the nomination of Grant is inevitable, and are falling into line. Many who, two months ago, asserted that Grant could not carry Indiana, now say that the Republican nominee will get the full strength of the Republican vote of the State.

The results of the vote on the constitutional amendments and of the town elections have surprised the most sanguine Republicans, and inspired the doubting ones. At the town elections the residence qualifications provided in the amendments were rigidly enforced, and, although they disfranchised many good citizens of both parties who had changed their residence from one precinct to another within 60 days, or from one city to another within 60 days, they had a wholesome effect on the "rounders" and repeaters who formerly flocked to the polls on election days. The result was a revelation to the Republicans of their strength in a fair election. The Democrats were mortified and discouraged. Another surprise was the almost total disintegration of the Greenback Party. In this city they left the polls before noon, thoroughly convinced that it was useless to contend longer. From something over 3,000 in this city they have dwindled to scarcely 300. Terre Haute has been their stronghold, and they have controlled the elections in that city for several years, and when combined with the soft-money Democrats electing the county officers, members of the Legislature, and Congressman. The entire defeat of the Greenbackers in that city, therefore, means the disappearance of that party from State politics. The result shows that most of them have returned to the party of sound financial views. These facts have shown the Republicans of Indiana that any man who can poll the full party strength can carry the State.

When the conventions to select delegates to the Chicago Convention were held, although no instructions were given to any of the delegates, it was generally understood that they would respect the prevailing sentiment, which was then for Blaine. Since that time, however, as is apparent to any unprejudiced observer, a great change has occurred in the minds of Republicans. The republication of the Credit Mobilier and Little Rock bond transactions of Mr. Blaine have disturbed the friends of the "magnetic candidate," and the people are losing faith in the man they tossed up their hats for in March. From all parts of the State men write that the people are afraid of Blaine's record. It is a growing belief that Blaine is the most vulnerable of all the candidates mentioned. With this change of public sentiment before them, it cannot be doubted that the Indiana delegates to Chicago must be [illegible] the way they were put down in March. Just how they will vote at Chicago no man can tell—not even themselves. Many statements have been made, but none can be relied upon. The latest one gives Grant 3, Blaine 14, Washburne 6, Sherman 6, and Edmunds 1. These preferences, it is claimed, are obtained directly from the delegates themselves. But some of the delegates deny that they have ever made the statements attributed to them, or have ever expressed their preferences. Several who are favorable to Grant have been quoted as making decided anti-Grant declarations, and it is known that if a majority of the delegation favored him they would heartily vote for him.

In regard to this, a prominent and active member of the State Executive Committee, who is one of the best-posted politicians in the State, said to THE TIMES's correspondent to-day: "I do not believe that any of the delegates have expressed any determination as to their votes in the Chicago Convention. It was the understanding when the delegates were elected that they should be uninstructed and free to act according to the general desire of the party, when the Convention meets. Just what that will be none of them can tell at present. The general sentiment is changing from week to week. The candidate who seems most popular to-day may not be the most popular man on the 2d of June. The Executive Committee has counseled the delegates to express no preferences, and just before the Convention the delegation will meet and unite upon a candidate. I know that several politicians have tried to reach some conclusion as to the vote of the delegation and have found it impossible. While all the delegates have their individual preferences, there is a general desire to unite, and make the vote of the State effective. Therefore, they will sink their personal desires, and work together to secure a nominee who will receive the whole party strength."

Of all the candidates, none would be so unpopular in Indiana as Sherman. His followers are but a Corporal's guard in comparison with those of Grant, Blaine, and Washburne. While a majority of the Republicans of Indiana rejoice in resumption, and fought to sustain the policy against foes within as well as without the party as few State organizations have, there is a feeling of distrust of Sherman. They fear that his mania will carry him too far in the direction of contraction, and that the greenback inflation, which has just received its quietus, will be resuscitated. While the repentant Greenbacker can swallow resumption, it is feared that it would be too much for his stomach to force Sherman down his throat also.

GRANT'S VICTORY IN MARYLAND.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE CLIQUE VERY SORE OVER THEIR DEFEAT — WHAT MR. STOCKBRIDGE HAS TO SAY.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—The Custom-house faction of the Republican Party here still feel very sore over their defeat at the Frederick convention, and continue to insist that they were cheated out of a victory which should have been theirs, they claim, because they had both a majority of the convention and public sentiment on their side. They are particularly bitter against Chairman Henry Stockbridge, through whom they lost 14 votes which they claim were fairly theirs. Mr. Stockbridge has been denounced in the strongest terms, but has refused, when asked, to make any explanation of his course, because it could do no good now, and because the Custom-house clique were not in a frame of mind to give him a fair hearing. They would continue their abuse, he said, no matter how satisfactory the explanations he might make were. To THE TIMES's correspondent Mr. Stockbridge said to-day that the explanation of his ruling by THE TIMES of May 5 was substantially correct and entirely satisfactory to him, while he claimed that dispatches in another New-York paper had done him great injustice. He stated positively that before his decision was announced in the convention to admit the anti-Custom-house delegates from the Second City District, and excluding delegations from the other two districts, he had intimated to no one what his action would be. His ruling had been given in the interest of no faction and of no candidate. The documents in the contested cases had been laid before him, and his intention had been, and he believed he had, decided them impartially. Those who had maligned him had never seen those documents, did not know their contents, and had therefore judged him without knowing the facts. Mr. Stockbridge is one of the most prominent lawyers at the Baltimore bar and a stanch Republican. He is not connected in any way with either faction of the party in this State, and has not taken a prominent part in politics because of the continual bickering and wrangling between the factions, which have greatly weakened the party in this State and driven its best men out of the active ranks. He only consented to become Chairman of the State Central Committee last season at the earnest solicitation of his personal friend, Mr. Gary, the candidate for Governor.

Speaking of the various Presidential candidates, Mr. Stockbridge said he was in favor of the candidate that would poll the largest vote. If he had the naming of a President, he would say Edmunds, but the naming of a candidate was entirely a different thing. Whatever anti-third-term sentiment may prevail among Republicans in other States, there is certainly no sentiment of the sort in this State. Even the Germans here have made no announcement of their opposition to a third term. On the other hand, the colored vote would come out stronger for Grant than for any other candidate.

THE DEMOCRATIC SLATE.

TILDEN TRYING TO INDUCE DAVID DAVIS TO ACCEPT SECOND PLACE ON HIS TICKET.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Some of the Tilden leaders are making up a strong combination for the second place on the ticket at Cincinnati. With this object in view, they have been sounding the friends of David Davis, of Illinois, as to whether he would consent to serve upon a ticket with Mr. Tilden. These Tilden people advance the argument that, if Mr. Davis should consent to this combination, *he would naturally fall heir to the first* place in case Mr. Tilden should fail to secure it. Mr. Davis has not as yet expressed any opinion in the matter, as it has never been officially broached to him. It is a fact, however, that the Tilden managers are very anxious to make an alliance with Judge Davis. No less a Tilden manager than Speaker Randall has been actively working during the last two or three days in this direction. The Tilden men, as well as many others among the Bourbons, have concluded that Ohio is a hopelessly Republican State, and that the contest for its possession had better be given up and transferred to Illinois as a more promising field. It is believed that Judge David Davis could certainly carry Illinois if upon the ticket at all. So many concessions are made by the Tilden people to the strength of David Davis that they have by so doing furnished the best possible argument for Judge Davis occupying the first place. Judge Davis's friends say that if the ticket needs his high character and great reputation to strengthen it, he should not be called to take a second place. The Tilden people reply very adroitly by saying that nothing can be lost by combining with them, as their man at present controls the situation, and will control it until the end.

THE THRONE OF AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON May, 17.—A Kabul dispatch says: "A week will probably elapse before Abdurrahman Khan's reply to the conditional offer of the Ameership is received. If he accepts the offer, he will come to Kabul immediately to learn the precise terms on which the English support of his pretensions depends. Moosa Khan has sent in a friendly letter, which has been replied to. A letter was also sent by the British commission to Moosa Khan, asking him to assist in maintaining peace. Gen. Stewart is reducing expenses at all points."

A Kandahar correspondent learns from Herat that the Kabul troops are again urging Ayoob Khan to march on Kandahar, and that he promised to do so on Tuesday last.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

CONGRESS AND THE UTE TROUBLES.

THE DELAY IN RATIFYING THE SCHURZ-OURAY TREATY—CONGRESS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REPORTED MASSACRE OF WHITE PROSPECTORS.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The reported massacre of a party of intruders upon the Ute Reservation will, it is feared, lead to serious trouble with the Utes, and destroy all the advantages gained by the recent negotiations between the Government and Ouray and other head men of the several Ute bands. Secretary Schurz concluded a treaty with the Utes nearly three months ago, by which the Utes were to surrender their present reservations and occupy pastorial lands on the Grand and Gunnison Rivers in Colorado, and on the Uintah Reservation in Utah. The ratification of this treaty by Congress would have thrown open the mineral lands in Colorado now occupied by the Indians, and removed all danger of collision between the Utes and those who may penetrate the White River country in search of precious metals. The attention of Congress has been repeatedly directed by Secretary Schurz to the importance of acting on this treaty, and early action was especially urged in order that further troubles might be avoided. It was explained by Secretary Schurz that unless the treaty should be ratified before the snow disappeared from the roads leading to the White River country, parties of white men in search of minerals would penetrate the Indian reservation, and thus provoke such massacres as that reported to have occurred at the head-waters of the Gunnison. Notwithstanding these warnings and importunities, the bill for the ratification of the Ute treaty which was passed by the Senate April 12, still lingers in the House, occupying a place on the calendar which will not be reached in regular order, even should the present session continue till August. Should an Indian war be precipitated through the unwarranted invasion of the Ute country by white adventurers, the responsibility will rest upon Congress, and not upon the Executive Department of the Government, which has done all that was possible to secure and maintain peace with the Indians of Western Colorado. Perhaps the reported massacre on the Gunnison will induce the House to consider this important question.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO DEFEAT ITS PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—To-morrow being the third Monday of the month, it will be in order in the House for motions to be made by direction of any standing committee to suspend the rules. This motion, however, can only be made after the call of States for the introduction of bills for reference is finished, and it is within the power of a few members to have the entire day consumed in the reading of all bills presented under the call of States, as was done on the first Monday of the present month by the high tariff men to keep out a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to put wood-pulp on the free list. The Committee on Commerce have instructed Mr. Reagan to bring forward to-morrow the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, under a motion to suspend the rules, and it is intimated that those who are opposed to this extravagant measure will demand the reading of all bills presented under the call of States with a view of consuming the day in this manner. It is doubtful, however, whether a sufficient number can be induced to join a filibustering movement against the River and Harbor bill, for the reason that the appropriations it makes are so distributed as to cover nearly every Congressional district in the country.

THE HANLAN-COURTNEY RACE.

PREPARING FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY'S CONTEST—AN EXCITING STRUGGLE EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The great race between Hanlan and Courtney, which is set down for next Wednesday afternoon, is attracting a great many visitors to this city, and there are indications that it will be a contest which will not soon be forgotten. The course is one of five miles, with a turn, and it lies in the Potomac, directly in front of the western half of the city, between the Long Bridge and the Aqueduct Bridge. Starting about 100 yards east of the latter bridge, and in front of Georgetown, the oarsmen will pull in a straight line for half a mile, and then will turn an easy angle of about 100°. Then they will have before them a straight course of two miles, to the turning-point, and in these two miles will pass the grounds of the National Observatory, the grounds in the rear of the White House, and that part of the Mall on which the unfinished Washington Monument stands. Having turned at a point about a quarter of a mile from the Long Bridge, the oarsmen will return over the course, finishing at the point from which they started. It is conceded by all that this course is an admirable one. For three miles the contestants will be out of the channel. The preparations made for spectators on shore are probably more extensive than have been made before in this country for a race of this kind. Huge stands are being erected at every available point, but the people will not be compelled to patronize them in order to get a good view. The arrangements are said by Mr. Blaikie, the referee, to be all that could be desired.

It is now expected that the race will be rowed at 3:30 o'clock, at high tide. The betting thus far has been in Hanlan's favor, although many who risk their money on him are by no means confident that Courtney is physically unable to outrow him, but the record of the Union Springs oarsman has been so peculiar that his name awakens a feeling of distrust. Patriotic feeling and admiration of his physique and style of rowing have gained him many supporters, but sporting men prefer to put their money on his antagonist. The first question asked of those who are supposed to know the facts is: "Will there be a race?" No one has discovered any reason for anything but an affirmative answer. The man who undertakes to injure the boats of either oarsman must overcome a guard of unusual strength, for the boats are now protected in the night by a small battery of fire-arms, as well as by wide awake men. Both Courtney and Hanlan are in excellent condition. They are quartered at large hotels in the centre of the city, and their property is cared for by two local boat clubs. They have abandoned rigid training, and their exercise is, in the main, confined to rowing. Those who are most intimate with Courtney, say that he will row if he dies in his boat, because he deeply feels the necessity of removing forever the suspicions which the misfortunes of the past have aroused against him. Disinterested men, who have carefully studied the situation, declare that there can be no room for any suspicion that this race will not be rowed on its merits, and predict the finest aquatic contest ever seen in America. The referee, judges, and representatives of the press will follow the boats in the tug Speedwell, which has been placed at Mr. Blaikie's disposal by the Secretary of the Navy. Officers of the United States Signal Corps will be stationed at convenient points along the shore to communicate the relative positions of the contestants, and the order in which the two men turn the buoy will be announced by the firing of one or two guns. Friends of Hanlan are here to-night in large numbers, and Courtney is well provided with advisers.

A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICER ILL.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Second Assistant Secretary of State William Hunter was taken seriously ill this morning, and now lies at his residence, at Georgetown, in a very critical condition. Mr. Hunter was attacked with a violent headache and [illegible] symptoms of [illegible]. His family physician, Dr. Grafton Tyler, was summoned, and has been with him all day. The Doctor fears that an attack of apoplexy may follow, and expresses doubts as to Mr. Hunter's recovery.

CINCINNATI'S MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK—THE ORCHESTRA, CHORUS AND SOLOISTS.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—The fourth of the Cincinnati musical festivals will be given this week, beginning Tuesday evening and ending Friday evening. At the last festival, notwithstanding heavy expenses, the profits were $30,000. This year the outlay will be much greater, but the receipts will increase in proportion. Before the first note of the seven concerts is sounded, there will be money enough in the hands of the Treasurer to pay the soloists, the rent of the hall, the orchestra, the salary of the director, and all the other expenses. The sale of seats and single-admission tickets through the week will all go to the profit account.

The programmes for the present week are not so varied as those of previous festivals, but they are of greater musical importance. The most important of the works to be produced is the "Missa Solennis," in D major, of Beethoven, which has never yet been performed in America. It was sung twice in England during the Beethoven centenary in 1870, under the leadership of Sir Michael Costa, and it had been sung twice in the same country before—once in 1846 and once in 1861. The work presents tremendous difficulties, but nothing that has ever been chosen has so inspired the chorus. Its rendition will call into play the orchestra, chorus, organ, and all the soloists. It will be sung on Wednesday night, and again on Friday night. It has been Mr. Thomas's purpose to preserve a harmonious balance between the orchestra and the chorus in the arrangement of the scheme of performances. Each night will introduce an entire symphony, which will divide the time almost equally with the choral work. Thus, on the first evening, Bach's cantata, "A Stronghold Sure," and Handel's "Jubilate" will be sung, and between them will be the C major symphony of Mozart. On Wednesday evening the first number will be the Beethoven Mass, and the second, Symphony No. 4, D minor, of Schumann. On Thursday evening, Dudley Buck's prize composition will be sung, and it will be followed by act 3 of "Die Götterdämmerung" of Wagner. On Friday evening the first number will be Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, after which the Beethoven Mass will be repeated. Thus, the choral and orchestral works will be brought into juxtaposition, and Theodore Thomas's proficiency in drilling and conducting a chorus will be placed in comparison with his unquestioned skill as the director of an orchestra.

There are many who doubt the ability of Thomas as a chorus leader. As this is a practical question for New-York for the future, it may be of interest to say that in drilling the present chorus he has achieved great results. Although exacting he has not been harsh, and so popular is he that every appearance at a rehearsal is a signal for an outburst of applause. He has this year given his personal attention to the drilling of the chorus singers from the first, beginning with the part rehearsals and taking them through the successive stages to the full rehearsals of chorus, orchestra, organ, and soloists, and the singing of this week will demonstrate his ability as an organizer and leader in choral as well as orchestral music.

The striking feature of the festival will be the orchestra. This will be superior to any that has ever been organized in America. It will be composed of Thomas's regular Cincinnati orchestra, augmented by 100 picked musicians from New-York, most of them from his old orchestra and the Philharmonic Society. There will be 26 first violins, 26 second violins, 20 violas, 19 violoncellos, 19 contra basses, 4 harps, 4 flutes, 4 oboes, 1 English horn, 4 clarionets, 1 bass clarionet, 4 bassoons, 1 contra bassoon, 8 horns, 2 cornets, 2 trumpets, 1 bass trumpet, 3 tenor trombones, 1 bass trombone, 1 tuba, 2 kettle drums, 1 bass drum, 1 small drum, 1 pair of cymbals, 1 triangle—a total of 156 pieces. It will be nearly double the size of the celebrated Bilse's orchestra, of Berlin, and the Gewandhaus, of Leipsic. Whether it will rank with them in quality remains to be seen.

The soloists who will assist this week are Miss Amy Sherwin, Miss Annie Norton, sopranos; Miss Annie Louise Cary, Miss Emma Cranch, contraltos; Signor Italo Campanini, Mr. Frederick Harvey, tenors; Mr. Myron W. Whitney and J. F. Rudolphsen, basses; Mr. George E. Whiting, organist. Miss Sherwin is unknown here, but Mr. Thomas regards her voice as the best fitted of any in the country for the peculiar requirements of the Beethoven Mass and the "Götterdämmerung." Signor Campanini will lend great strength to the afternoon concerts and to the Beethoven and Wagner numbers. The other soloists have appeared in previous festivals.

The plan previously pursued of devoting the evening concerts to purely artistic creations and the afternoon concerts to performances of a lighter and more varied character, has been followed this year, except that the afternoon numbers have been raised a little in dignity. There is some curiosity in regard to Dudley Buck's prize composition, "Scenes from Longfellow's Golden Legend." It has been carefully rehearsed, and will have every advantage in the manner of its introduction to the world. Whether it will take rank as the great American musical work remains to be seen. If Mr. Buck is disappointed in this particular, he will have a thousand-dollar check as consolation.

CITY MEASURES AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, May 16.—A committee of the Bar Association, consisting of Messrs. C. A. Peabody, Sr., L. A. Delafield, and Lea, went before the Governor yesterday morning to submit affidavits in support of the charges against Judge Sinnott, and to urge the Governor to present the accused Judge before the Senate.

Senator Fowler says that the Robbin's Reef Island bill, to which allusion was made in yesterday's TIMES, was not amended at his request, nor did he know that it had been so amended until it was reported. The committee that reported it was the Assembly Judiciary, and it yet remains to be learned at whose suggestion the amendments were *made in* that committee which transformed the bill from an innocent to a dangerous one.

The bill to authorize the payment of Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols's claims for counsel fees in the defense of his case before the Mayor, which was saddled, or attempted to be saddled, with a load for the benefit of ex-Police Commissioner Abraham Disbecker, has been reported to the House in its original shape.

INDIANS BECOME CITIZENS.

PROVIDENCE, May 16.—Representatives of the Narragansett Indians yesterday executed a quit-claim deed to the State of all their tribal lands in the Town of Charlestown, in pursuance of the law abolishing tribal relations and authority. The members of the tribe are no longer wards of the State, but citizens.

THE CINCINNATI WALKING MATCH.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16.—A six days' walking match, 12 hours a day, began at 11:30 o'clock to-day, under a large pavilion erected for the purpose. Large prizes are offered. There was a good attendance at the opening. The following is the score for the first 12 hours: Sullivan, 65; Harriman, 64; Hughes, 75; Clow, 70; McGill, 60; Hibb, 46; Brady, 58; Ryan, 59; Vint, 64; Krohne, 57; O'Brien, 63; Fitzgerald, 65; Chamberlain, 63; Pratt, 64; Brush, 47; Callahan, 32.

CRUSHED BY A COAL CAR.

BUFFALO, May 16.—While workmen were engaged in raising a coal car which had run off the track at the Lehigh coal chutes, to-day, the derrick gave way and the car fell upon Albert Bilfuss, crushing his head from his body and killing him instantly. Another workman was seriously injured. Bilfuss leaves a wife and five children.

THE FRENCH OAKS RACE.

PARIS, May 16.—The race for the French Oaks Stakes was run at Chantilly to-day, and was won by the favorite, Mr. C. J. Lefevre's Versigny. [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE POLITICS OF EUROPE.

BRITAIN'S EASTERN POLICY—THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS—ATTACKS ON THE SPANISH CABINET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16.—Earl Granville has instructed the British Consuls in Turkey to proceed to this city to confer with Mr. Goschen, the newly-appointed British Minister, on his arrival.

Ghazi Osman Pasha, Minister of War, has tendered his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted.

ROME, May 16.—The elections are proceeding with great animation. Ninety-six final results are known up to the present, giving the Ministerialists 49 seats, the Constitutionalists 36, and the Dissident Left 11. Sixty-three second ballots will be necessary, including Garibaldi for Rome and Crispi for Palermo. Signors Depretis, Cairoli, and Visconti-Venosta have been returned.

BERLIN, May 16.—Prince Orloff dined with Prince Bismarck on Saturday and with the Emperor to-day. He will leave for Paris to-morrow.

PARIS, May 16.—M. Lepère, Minister of Justice and of Worship, has handed his resignation to President Grévy.

LONDON, May 17.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "Among the Jews ordered to leave here is a citizen of the United States."

A Madrid correspondent reports that Gen. Martinez Campos, in the Senate, and Señor Sagasta, in the Chamber of Deputies, will declare that all shades of dynastic Liberalism have decided to unite, and, after the estimate is voted, will provoke debate to proclaim their liberal and free policy on both Spanish and Cuban questions. The previous announcement of an attempt to overthrow the Ministry of Canovas Del Castillo by a fusion between the Liberal dynastic parties has made a profound sensation in Madrid.

A Vienna dispatch says: "The rumor that Earl Granville had proposed the appointment of an International Conference to promote the execution of the Berlin treaty is contradicted."

A correspondent writes that M. Léon Say is expected to arrive at Paris soon, in connection with the election for the Presidency of the Senate.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is proposed to liberate 300 political prisoners in St. Petersburg, and 4,000 throughout the Empire, and to relieve 11,000 from surveillance.

A dispatch from Berlin says the *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* hints at a speedy dissolution of the German Parliament.

A Paris dispatch says: "In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Public Meetings bill, M. Maigne moved that electoral meetings be exempted from the operation of Article 9. This, though opposed by M. Casot, was carried by a vote of 260 against 201."

A Berlin dispatch says: "According to the *Official Press*, the imperial commission to report on the new Customs frontier at Hamburg will advise the annexation of Altona without St. Pauli. The matter will be finally decided by the Bundesrath on Thursday."

The *Times* understands that the Government does not intend to propose during the present session a renewal of the Peace Preservation act in Ireland. Legislation respecting Ireland will be confined to relief measures.

The *Times* says the Sultan recently wrote to the Czar, asking him to consent to commutation of the sentence of Commeraoff's assassin. The Czar declined, as his pardon would establish a bad precedent, which for the security of all foreigners should be avoided.

M. Constant, Under Secretary of the French Ministry of the Interior, will succeed M. Lepere, who retires because of periodical defeats in the Chamber of Deputies and proceedings therein regarding the Public Meetings bill.

It has been learned that Prince Bismarck accused the Baron von Rudthart of conspiring with the Jews of Hamburg. The Minister immediately left Bismarck's palace, and asked for letters of recall, which the King of Bavaria has not yet granted, but the Baron will leave Berlin in a few days.

THE PANAMA COALING STATIONS.

A LITTLE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, May 7.—The United States steamer Tennessee arrived at Aspinwall on the 4th inst., bringing as a passenger the Hon. Ernest Dischman, United States Minister Resident in Colombia. On the 5th inst. this gentleman, in company with the United States Consuls at Aspinwall and Panama, paid a formal visit to the President of the State, the Hon. Damaso Cervera. There were present at the interview the Secretaries of the Government and of the Treasury and the National Interpreter. Mr. Dischman did not employ the services of the latter gentleman, but at once launched out in a general dissertation on canal matters and the coaling station business in the Spanish language, which his companions, the Consuls referred to, did not understand. Mr. Dischman employed the principal portion of his time in condemning a canal project which was undertaken by Europeans, and assured that President that the institutions, language, and sovereignty of Colombia would be destroyed by the multitudes of Frenchmen and Englishmen who would flock to the country with the commencement of work on the canal. His explanation of the coaling staion matter was unsatisfactory, and the result of the whole interview, so far as its effects on the President and Secretaries were concerned, was exceedingly unfavorable.

The Panama *Star and Herald* says: "Mr. Dischman assured his Excellency that the visit of the United States war vessels Adams and Kearsarge was of the most harmless and innocent character. They were occupied in making surveys and observations, verifying charts, and engaged in other peaceful labors in accordance with the practice of all modern nations which are interested in commerce; proceedings to which no civilized nation should object. No idea of occupation of Colombian territory, or aggression on her rights, was contemplated for a moment, nor was such policy hinted at in the instructions contained in the sealed orders issued to the commanders of those vessels by the Navy Department. Mr. Dischman made this statement with the object, as he averred, of calming any ill-feeling which the circumstances alluded to might have created in the country, and sought to deepen the effects of his conciliatory language by producing copies of the instructions under which the expeditions were conducted. In this, however, he signally failed. The orders to the commanders of the Kearsarge and Adams, as shown by the copies Mr. Dischman produced, were to proceed to certain points indicated, on either side of the Isthmus of Panama, and there make arrangements for the establishment of coaling stations. Should the authorities make objection to, or protest against their proceedings, the matter should be referred to the Department at Washington, but the vessels were to remain until relieved by other American men-of-war.

The President of the State, as the agent of the National Government, by telegraph from Bogota of the 20th of April, has received orders to intimate to the "Commanders of the United States war vessels Adams and Kearsarge, if they still remain in the territorial waters of Colombia, to suspend the surveys and other operations in which they are engaged in the 'Laguna de Chiriqui' and the 'Gulf of Dulce,' and from the latter bay the Adams should retire immediately, as there are in it no ports which have been opened to commerce according to the Customs regulations of the Republic."

When the steamer American left Carthagena, the report was current there that 2,000 men had left Bogota for the isthmus, and were daily expected at Barranquilla. The purpose of their visit was not stated, but it was supposed to have some relation to the coaling station business, which the Colombian Government is evidently disposed to resent in the form in which it has been attempted.

The occupation of the Laguna de Chiriqui and the Gulf of Dulce by American war vessels was the theme of general conversation in Carthagena and the neighboring coast towns, as well as in the interior.

We are informed from Aspinwall that the United States steam-ship Tennessee will remain but two days in that port, proceeding thence to Savanilla, to land there the Hon. Ernest Dischman, who is en route to Bogota. The Tennessee will touch at Carthagena and return to Aspinwall for coal. Thence, she will continue the cruise to the Laguna de Chiriqui, calling on the Kearsarge there, and afterward, via Vera Cruz and various other points, will return to New-York.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, May 16.—The explosion at Birchill's Hall Iron-works, near Walsall, yesterday, was more destructive than at first reported. Twenty-three persons were killed and about 60 injured.

PARIS, May 16.—The strike at Tourcoing has terminated, but that at Roubaix continues. The attitude of the operatives at Roubaix is very threatening. The military have been reinforced.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—There was a violent storm at Tiflis on the 14th inst. The rain fell in such torrents that the town and suburbs were flooded. Great damage was done to property. The rain having washed an immense quantity of locusts' eggs together, the inhabitants are embracing the opportunity by taking active measures to destroy them.

LONDON, May 17.—A Berlin dispatch says intelligence has reached St. Petersburg from Pekin that the sentence of Chung How has been confirmed. He is to be beheaded.

A Lisbon dispatch says a telegram from Mozambique to the Government announces the capture of two slave dhows.

A dispatch from Paris says: "The mortality in this city during the past week creates alarm. Thirty-three persons died from typhus, 71 from small-pox, 31 from measles, and 38 from croup."

A Calcutta dispatch says that, owing to financial considerations, the Government has abandoned, for the present, the plan of raising three new regiments of guides.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CALLAO.

PANAMA, May 7.—The Coquimbo brings the news of the first bombardment of Callao on the 23d of April. On the afternoon of that day the Blanco, Encalada, Angamos, and Huascar, approached within 5,000 metres of the shore and opened fire, principally on the Union and other Peruvian ships, which were snugly moored inside the Muelle Darsena. One man was killed on board the Union, although no special damage to property was reported. The batteries on shore answered the invaders with enthusiasm, maintaining a vigorous fire until 6 o'clock, when the Chilian ships suspended their fire and moved out to join the squadron stationed off San Lorenzo. The Loa and other ships with their long-range guns did not take part in the bombardment. The Amazonas, armed with several similar engines of warfare, was expected from Valparaiso, and it was thought that then a more formidable demonstration would be made. It is probable that the Chilians will make no attack which will bring their vessels within range of the forts, or endanger their safety.

IS WHITTAKER INNOCENT?

THE COLORED CADET STOUTLY MAINTAINING HIS POSITION—HOW HE EXPLAINS AWAY MR. SOUTHWORTH'S DISCOVERY.

WEST POINT, May 16.—In an interview to-day, Cadet Whittaker stated that last evening he was invited to call at Gen. Schofield's house. The latter had sent for him to say that there was considerable hard feeling against him, [Whittaker,] and asked him if he had anything more to say, or wished to make any confession, and if he did, that would be a good time to do it. Whittaker replied that he had nothing further to say; that he had told all he knew, and it was the truth, and that if he had not told the truth and desired to confess anything, Gen. Schofield would be the first man he would go to, on account of the General's uniform kindness toward him. Whittaker said the General advised him to collect all the letters he had written lately, because in that way it might be possible to ascertain who it was that had simulated his handwriting. He said the General told him he had his best wishes, and Whittaker judges from that remark that the General believes he is innocent.

Whittaker was asked how he accounted for some of the discrepancies in his statements, and he said he could not account for them. He argued that the presence of discrepancies showed he was honest; "for," said he, "if I had invented the story, I should have learned it by heart, and then there would have been no discrepancies." He was asked how it was he never noticed that the writing in the note of warning was like his own. He replied that he never thought of it, and that if he had written it he would not have exhibited it to four or five persons. He was asked what he thought of the expert's discovery that both of the sheets were of one piece of paper. He said that amounted to nothing, as all the Cadets use the same kind of paper, and that he wanted to say that he found the note of warning on a chair, by the side of his table, in the evening. He was in the habit of tearing whole sheets into halves to write on, and the person who wrote the note might have come to his room and taken a piece of his paper, and, with many samples of his handwriting before him, might have forged the note. Mr. Southworth had among the papers given him a requisition for postage stamps by Whittaker, two sheets of a letter of Whittaker to his mother, and the note of warning. He accidentally discovered that the two half sheets, on one of which the letter to Whittaker's mother was written, had never formed one sheet, but the requisition and one of the sheets on which was the letter to his mother had once been a whole sheet. That led him to compare the other two pieces of paper, and he found that the other sheet of the letter to Whittaker's mother and the note of warning had been one paper.

Recorder Sears says that the papers when placed in juxtaposition will be photographed, and entered on the minutes of the court. The last session for the hearing of testimony will occur to-morrow, unless in the future some minor points may have to be inquired into. The argument by the Recorder and Lieut. Knight, Whittaker's counsel, will follow, when the court will make up its report, finishing it probably before June 1. Gen. Schofield says that, as the report of the court is to be presented to him, he does not want to say anything on the subject. Any reports of fears of disorderly action by the Cadets against Whittaker are premature, as it is the understanding among them to allow the court to take care of the whole case.

Prof. Greener still claims that Whittaker is innocent, and says he has some important points which he intends to make known over his own signature, but not to the court.

A WESTERN RAILROAD COMPACT.

CHICAGO, May 16.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Minneapolis says: "President Porter, of the Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha Railroad; General Manager Merrill, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; General Manager Hatch, of the Minneapolis and St. Louis; General Manager Sargent, of the Northern Pacific; General Manager Hill, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, and other railroad representatives, and a committee of business men, held a meeting here Saturday, and terms were agreed upon for the organization of a transfer company, to build a bridge across the river at this point, own and control nearly all the side tracks and two tracks in and out of the city overland now owned by Manitoba and by Omaha roads. The agreement removes the few obstacles which remained to the Union depot project. Work will be begun on the new St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba and Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha Roads into this city at once."

BETROTHED TO A PRINCE

THE UNION OF GREAT RICHES AND HIGH RANK.

THE DAUGHTER OF A VERY WEALTHY ROMAN TO WED ALEXANDER OF BULGARIA—POLITICS IN ROYAL MARRIAGES—WEDDINGS IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 30.—For the first time the notables of Bulgaria have gratified their sovereign with the title of Highness, in their address of congratulation on his return to the society of his "faithful subjects." The notables of Bulgaria are really glad to see their Prince once more, as when he left their midst the chances were decidedly against his coming back again. The Bulgarians had not been at all nice with young Alexander Von Battenberg, whose life they rendered quite miserable during the few months of his residence at Tirnova, and he told them very plainly that either they must behave themselves or seek a new ruler, and he was entirely in earnest. But, as in the case of wedded pairs on the eve of a separation, both parties reflected on the consequences, and agreed to postpone a definite rupture, until some more auspicious moment. The natives are not a very intelligent race, but among their teachers and preachers are to be found a few individuals possessing a little common sense, and these were shrewd enough to take in that, if Alexander should be forced to abdicate, some worse thing might befall them. Either the Turks would come back or a Russian protectorate would be established, either hypothesis implying that Nihilo-Socialist ranting and agitation was not to be tolerated. The unexpected Liberal victory in England was a powerful lever in the hands of the Russian party, and the so-called Liberals of Bulgaria prudently fell back to bide their time for another anti-monarchical demonstration, to be gotten up simply in the interests of Austria. So much for the Bulgarian politicians, who threw up the sponge as soon as a warning was sent them from St. Petersburg. For the Bulgarian Prince to be tempted back again was not nearly so easy. He is a gentleman, accustomed to the society of gentlemen, and to live among these boors is naturally very repugnant to his feelings. But imperial commands brook no disobedience; it suits Russia's policy that Bulgaria shall be an independent State just now; Russia is not quite ready for a regular annexation of the Balkan Peninsula, and, until she be ready it is expedient that some one in her interest shall sit on the throne of Turkey's nominally vassal State, so that when the fullness of time arrives a convenient pretext for another interference can be found. This, I think, is the gist of Russian policy, which will become more accentuated now that nothing in the way of a Disraeli surprise is to be apprehended, and it is quite astonishing how rapidly Prince Gortschakoff became convalescent after it was ascertained that Mr. Gladstone would soon be again all potent in Downing-street. However, all these remarks are merely incidental; Prince Alexander was loth to go back; the Czar, who knows the sweet people with whom this unfortunate youth is condemned to cohabit, was inexorable in sending him back, but, being of a benevolent turn of mind, has, so far as possible, gilded the bitter pill with a rich marriage. It is quite settled at last, and a daughter of Prince Youssoupoff is the destined victim. A curious personage is the old Prince, celebrated throughout all Russia for his colossal fortune and his eccentricities. His family is of Tartar origin, and became naturalized in Muscovy, under the sign of Joann Grossey, whom history has surnamed Ivan the Terrible. No one can tell how wealthy is the last scion of this race, whose ancestral palace stands on the banks of the Moika, in the great Morskaja, but his extravagances are as familiar as household words to the population of St. Petersburg. He began his career by marrying his cousin, and as unions of this kind are forbidden by the orthodox Church, the ceremony was performed in Austria, and never again did he set foot within the Russian Empire so long as Nicholas was Czar. He besought forgiveness and a dispensation; his friends reminded his Majesty that there were precedents; that other sovereigns had been less stern toward the nobles of the land; it was all in vain; the Emperor was inflexible. "Princes," he said, "are no more, in my estimation, than serfs; what is prohibited to a serf cannot be permitted to a Prince." Only when Alexander II. succeeded to the throne was Youssoupoff authorized to reside where he pleased, and even then so conditionally, that, as Russian law makes all foreign marriages between Russian subjects irregular he has settled several millions of rubles on each of his two daughters, in order that they may be provided for should his will be disputed. Perhaps the greatest stock gambler in Europe, Prince Youssoupoff employs some 20 clerks on his correspondence with his broker in Paris, where he has been almost uniformly successful, and with the German bankers who manage his operations at Berlin and Vienna, on whose Bourses he lost countless sums at the moment of the famous *Berliner Krach.* At present he is on amicable terms with the Court, save, it may be, with the Czarewitch, in whose honor he alone in all St. Petersburg refused to illuminate his palace some years ago. He is an Imperial Chamberlain, also, and consequently has a right to the title of Excellence, which he prefers to any other, as he is not "a most serene," but only "a most illustrious," Prince, thus taking rank after the Loëven and Dolgorouki and Galitzine, whom, from the pinnacle of his golden grandeur, he affects to look down upon as parvenus—mere mushroom aristocrats. Still, he is very benevolent, a doting father, and averse to everything in the shape of politics. The contemplated marriage of his daughter will be a great gain for him socially, although, it seems, that the express command of his sovereign was needed to obtain his consent to what he calls "his child's premature interment." The young lady, they say, was less unwilling; the title which she will bear gives her precedence over all but the members of the imperial family, and, besides this consideration, Prince Alexander is anything but an undesirable match. He is young, *good-looking, a nephew of the Czarina*, and, even should he be sent into exile some day by the turbulent inhabitants of the new State, has very nice family connections. His history, too, is romantic, and he became a relative of the Romanoffs by a mere accident. To make amends for the massacre of M. Von Haucke, during the Polish revolution of 1831, the Emperor Nicholas sent for the two daughters of his unlucky employe, gave them the title of Countesses, and attached them as ladies of honor, to the person of the then Crown Princess, the present Empress, Marie Alexandrowna. The younger girl soon married Baron de Stackelberg, an officer of the Imperial Guard. The elder, Julie, was seduced by Prince Alexandre de Hesse-Darmstadt, a brother of the hereditary Grand Duchess. She became a mother, and escaped in disguise across the Austrian frontier, where she was joined and immediately married by her lover, for which the Czar in his anger, deprived him of all his titles and decorations and banished him from Russia forever. After the accession of his brother-in-law he was received with his wife at Court, but their marriage was only morganatic, and not until several years afterward, at the earnest request of Alexander II., did the Emperor of Austria concede to her the title of Princess of Battenberg, transmissible to her descendants. Alexandre de Battenberg, reigning Prince of Bulgaria, is the first issue of the marriage of Prince Alexandre de Hesse-Darmstadt with Countess Julie de Haucke.

We are not yet informed of the probable date of the Prince's marriage, but, on account of the rapidly failing health of his aunt, the Czarina, it is not likely to be long postponed, especially, to use the words of one of the trans-Balkan orators, as it will be "the vital cement"—whatever that may be—"of the Russo-Bulgarian edifice." There is no doubt that its motive is political; it avoids everything like the appearance of an infraction of those clauses of the Berlin treaty by which any member of any reigning dynasty is excluded from the sovereignty of Bulgaria, but, at the same time, it consolidates Russian influence by the introduction of new elements of intrigue. Somebody

has written in one of those sapient political articles for which the French press is entitled to the palm of glory that royal marriages in the nineteenth century no longer have the slightest bearing upon international relations. This may be so, up to a certain point, but I think there are cases where the matrimonial connections of sovereigns have a vast deal to do with the question of peace or war, and few who have watched the situation with attention will deny that Russia and Germany would long since have drawn the sword if their respective rulers were not nephew and uncle. I believe that there is a reciprocal influence between politics and matrimony in every sphere of foreign social life, and that from the Prince to the peasant political antipathies and sympathies are considerations which are weighed more carefully than either financial suitableness or mutual inclination. Mlle. Diane De Gallifet is about to espouse Baron de Sellière; her mother, a celebrated beauty in the days of the Empress Eugénie, has affinities by birth and alliance with the noble Faubourg; so has the future bridegroom's sister, who is the Princess de Sagan, but the Marquis has passed over arms and baggage to the Republic, which, being the established Government of his country, he serves faithfully as commander of the Ninth Army Corps. The Princess and the Marchioness would have none but the extra cream of fashion at the ceremony; the General makes a *sine qua non* the extension of invitations to his Republican friends. It will be a curious spectacle should all the guests accept; and, as among the number there are many professed atheists who consider it a crying shame to enter the precincts of a church, people wonder how they will manage to conciliate the call of friendship with the stern dictates of principle.

A son of the composer Gounod was married on Monday. It might have been thought that, as the parties most nearly concerned belonged to the world of art, politics would have been left out altogether, and yet in looking through the list of literary and musical celebrities who were present, we are struck by names which indicate that the attendance at the Trinité is infected with that terrible epidemic, uncompromising Clericalism. At the same hour, at Notre Dame de Bonne Nouvelle, Dr. Vigouroux led to the hymeneal altar a daughter of the chief editor of the *Patrie*, where none except Bonapartists dyed in the wool assembled to add their congratulations to the benediction sent from Rome by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. However, the crowning glory belongs, in all justice, to M. J. B. Durand, (Eure,) whose postscript to the wedding cards issued by him for the marriage of one of his servants is a *chef d'œuvre*: "M. J. B. Durand, (Eure,) desiring to testify his gratitude to his maid-of-all-work, Citizeness Elise Picaut, in commemoration of his well-beloved wife, whom she nursed with tenderness and solicitude, will be happy if you will be present at the nuptial ceremony—strictly civil—of this young woman, in order to show to her and to the community at large that we Republicans are able to appreciate devotion and fidelity." I might ask what Republicanism has to do with the appreciation of these two qualities which are equally prized by "vile reactionaries," but I prefer not to bias the opinions of my readers by any comments. Not many decent people in Europe are quite satisfied with a "strictly civil" marriage. The fact that M. Jules Ferry would not consent to any religious service has always been held up as a reproach to him, and even those who least put into practice the prescriptions of their creed consider the blessing of some minister of God on their union a very desirable, if not an absolutely indispensable, brevet of respectability. There is no solemnity in the performances before the Officier de l'Etat Civil, who not unfrequently is some vulgar cad quite out of keeping with the position, and who, nearly always, gallops through his task with indecent haste, as though to get rid of a business which is repugnant to his feelings. There is nothing impressive about it, and, precisely because Sardou's "Daniel Rochat" turned it into ridicule, the Radicals uncorked the vials of their wrath. "Only what is true is offensive," says the French proverb. The admirers of "strictly civil" weddings have been forced to admit that their institution was open to the sneers of their adversaries, and so M. Herold has profited by the first opportunity to read a lesson on decorum and dignity to his subordinates, of which most of them stand strongly in need. They must dress better, he tells them, their deportment must "be more solemn," and, above all, "they must not allow anybody who so pleases to pronounce an epithalamium." Citizen Clovis Hugues and Dame Hubertine Auclere were the immediate causes of this Prefectoral letter. Clovis is a Provençal poet, whose fruitful muse obtained the honors of a notice from the master himself on her first symptoms of fecundity; Hubertine is a French rival of Victoria Woodhull, and, although not a rhymer, is a fellow-laborer of Clovis in the great work of social regeneration. Her particular hobby is woman's rights; she believes that her sex has been put upon, and, as she considers herself to be the equal of any man, she demands her inscription on the list of voters in the Tenth Ward, where she resides, failing to obtain which privilege she proposes never more to pay taxes. Citizen Gambon sacrificed his cow in 1870 from a similar appreciation of civic rights and duties, and won name and fame thereby, as we see his patronymic in white letters on a blue ground at the corners of the street once known as the Rue de Luxembourg. Awaiting like immortality, Hubertine—whom we style Dame, because we do not know if she is married, and, therefore, entitled to a Madame, and whom we dare not call Mademoiselle, because she may have a responsible, though silent, partner—Dame Auclere, and her collaborator, Clovis, air their sentiments on every possible occasion, declaiming fiercely against the injustice of the Civil Code, by which the man is considered to be the head of the family. Generally, their orations pass unnoticed by the authorities, but in this particular instance they were uttered at the Mayor's office of the Tenth Arrondissement, and the Prefect of the Seine was indignant that "such unseemly exhibitions should have been tolerated in the mansion of the law, which, by the introduction of the polemics of clubs, will be transformed into a theatre of trouble and agitation." M. Herold is quite right in principle, but as the dignity of civil marriages is set up in contradiction to the dignity of religious marriages, he would have done well for his cause to imitate the custom observed in churches, where no one except the officiating clergyman makes remarks, instead of permitting the Officier de l'Etat Civil to choose a spokesman among the spectators. However, everything in France is done for effect; nobody can keep quiet; nobody seems to understand that if speech is silver silence is gold. Even Prince Napoleon—the Plon Plon of the ancients—has a bad attack of the prevailing malady. He made a fool of himself with a circular about a fortnight ago. Now, I hear, he is on the eve of another manifesto. He tried to curry favor with the cads by his claim, in the name of the Bonapartes, to the paternity of the decrees of the 29th of March; nothing but censure and ridicule was expressed for his approval of the expulsion of the Jesuits; at present he proposes to rehabilitate himself by qualifying as iniquitous M. Paul Bert's bill which makes one year's military service obligatory upon all members of the priesthood who have not yet shouldered a musket. It was so easy for the Bonapartist pretender to have held his tongue; his party was only nominal before he was seized with this *cacoethes scribendi;* two or three more such professions of faith from its official head and it will cease to exist, even upon paper.

A SPURIOUS WILD MAN.

From the London Telegraph.

Some days ago thrilling interest was excited among the people of one of Berlin's largest suburbs by the erection of a huge booth, purporting to contain a genuine wild man of such tremendous strength and inveterate ferocity that it was found necessary by his lessee to have him watched day and night by four stalwart keepers armed with loaded rifles. This terrific savage "drew" amazingly, the suburban folk crowding his booth in vast numbers, and seeming never to weary of admiring his muscular limbs, of listening to his angry howls, or of watching his menacing gestures. A few days ago, however, while the proprietor of the show was expatiating upon the perils he had encountered in capturing this untamable child of nature, and was calling attention to the manifest fierceness of his disposition, a wind-storm, such as the German capital is not infrequently visited by at this season of the year, arose, and began to buffet the booth with such vehemence that, fearing the structure would collapse, the wild man's four armed guardians dropped their rifles and fled, promptly followed by the panic-stricken exponent of his sanguinary peculiarities. The terror of the audience may be imagined, threatened as they were by the double danger of being crushed by the tottering booth, and eaten more or less alive by the infuriate savage. The wild man, however, showed more presence of mind than his heroic captor or stern custodians, for he proceeded eagerly to assure the terrified assemblage that "there was really no danger, and that if they would honor him with their attention, he would continue the performance thus untimely interrupted." Recognizing a tame native of the Spree Wald in the alleged savage aborigine of a foreign land, the audience hurriedly dispersed; and, an hour later, the booth and its indomitable wild man had vanished.

A CORNER OF CREATION

THE QUIET LIFE OF AN ENGLISH VILLAGE.

THE LANDSCAPE VIEW FROM BIDSTONE HILL—SUNDAY AFTERNOON RECREATIONS—AN EXCITING CONTEST AT BROOK-JUMPING.

BIDSTONE VILLAGE, Cheshire, April 28.—In this whirligig age of perpetual travel and unrest it is quite a treat to come upon a quiet little village of 10 or 12 houses actually within sight of the smoke of Liverpool and the unnumbered sails of the Mersey. It might almost seem as if this little cluster of whitewashed cottages had scrambled up Bidstone Hill to escape from the bustle and clamor of the busy, smoky, crowded world below. And certainly it has succeeded. There is a restful calm in every feature of this quaint little nook of Rip Van Winkledom—its gray, weather-beaten old church, with high-backed pews scarred with the ill-cut names of forgotten villagers; its one tiny inn, whose sanded floor has been worn by the hob-nails of three generations of "chaw-bacons"—its single store, where you can buy anything from a fiddle to a frying-pan. The whole place is so diminutive that you almost expect to see one of the houses inscribed with "the complete set, $1 50," but its clod-hopping citizens love it well, and will tell you, with just pride, that they have never been 10 miles away from it in their lives. And who shall say that they are wrong? Centuries hence, perhaps the gold medals and public dinners of fame will go not to him who has traveled most abroad, but to him who has staid most at home, and the American poet of the future, ceasing to celebrate polar voyages and African explorations, will chant somewhat as follows:

> "I go, I go, in vent'rous bark
> Round Coney Island sailing,
> Exploring wilds of Central Park,
> Or Brooklyn bridge-tower scaling!
> Ho, bring my boots! I burn to gain
> Famed Harlem's mountains broken,
> And flaunt in Carleton's window-pane
> My 'Travels through Hoboken!'"

In all Cheshire there are few landscapes which can excel the panorama that you see on a fine Spring morning from the old windmill surmounting Bidstone Hill. All around the spot where you stand nature still holds her own, and asserts herself in purple heather, and golden-blossomed gorse, and sombre fir-clumps, and black broken rocks, and clusters of grazing sheep and cattle. The Catholic cemetery just below, with its smooth, green surface dotted with white headstones, and its tall gray spire standing like a sentinel over all, rather adds to than mars the quiet beauty of the scene. But further down the wide sweep of hillside that slopes away toward the Mersey, houses upon houses fill the eye far and near—Birkenhead, Seacombe, Wallasey, Egremont, New-Brighton; huge red factories, tall, gaunt chimneys, turreted church towers, detached villas of stern gray-stone or jaunty red brick, once remote from the town, but now almost swallowed up by its unresting growth. To the eastward appear the clustering trees of Birkenhead Park, where many a well-fought cricket-match is played in the long Summer afternoons, and many a romantic stroll taken by carpenter Romeos and house-maid Juliets under the mellow Summer twilight. Far in the distance a solitary gleam of light breaks through the smoke over the half-seen river, where, on the border line between Cheshire and Lancashire,

> "Bristles the dusky forest
> Of Mersey's thousand masts."

To the south again extends the vast green level of the "Cheshire Flats," checkered with dark hedgerows and low stone fences; and further away appear the little thatched cottages of Upton, and the white houses of Hoylake, and the dim, unending level of those fatal "Sands of Dee" over which the heroine of Kingsley's noblest ballad went so fearlessly to her death. Very smooth and bright looks the current of the noble river as it sweeps rejoicingly into the open sea, while beyond it, surging up in endless waves of purple against the clear morning sky, rise, far to the westward, the glorious hills of Wales, through the passes of which came pouring, in the grim old days of long ago, those white-mantled hosts, at the first glimpse of which every beacon was lighted on Chester wall and every Saxon along the Dee caught up his battle-axe. But the only memento of those evil days which Birkenhead now possesses is a crumbling wall of dark-red stone, festooned with glossy ivy, which alone remains to mark the spot where, centuries ago, the pious monks told their beads as they prayed to be delivered from the fury of the "godless Welshmen." The site of the priory itself is now occupied by a boiler factory, and from the "Monks' Ferry," a grimy steamer, redolent of cattle and clamorous with seafaring oaths, plies across the Mersey to Liverpool.

Lonely as Bidstone Hill is in the early morning, it has no want of life later on in the day, now that the fine weather has come at last. Teniers himself might have loved to copy some of the groups which dapple the hillside on a bright Sunday afternoon—groups almost as picturesque as those which I shall see upon the sunny slopes of the Sparrow Hills when I reach Moscow. Huge, shaggy-bearded "navvies," enjoying their only amusement beyond fighting and drinking beer, viz., lying full length on the grass with a short pipe in their mouth; stout, ruddy mothers of families, serving out the contents of a substantial lunch-basket to their round-eyed, expectant brood; pasty-faced boys in round hats, smoking bad cigars, and trying to look as if they enjoyed them; whispering lovers, seated close together under the friendly shelter of an overhanging rock; would-be politicians, volubly discussing the probable duration of the Liberal Ministry, and the chances of "old Beaconsfield" regaining his lost seat hereafter; brown-faced workmen in fustian jackets, recounting their adventures to each other with the interminable "says he's" and "says I's" characteristic of their class; and apple-cheeked school-boys, with gay ribbons around their hats, leaping fences, scrambling over walls, trying to swing themselves up on to the moldering sails of the old windmill, chasing each other in and out of the prickly gorse-clumps—the heartiest, noisiest, most thorough-going revelers alive. A little apart from them a portly graybeard is sitting upon a stone, with a jovial smile on his broad face, renewing his own youth in watching that of his successors. And down yonder in the hollow, stretched all his length upon the warm, smooth turf, lies a sturdy little curly-pate, so absorbed in his book that he neither sees nor hears my approach; for he is just in the very crisis of one of those thrilling narratives of deadly battles with outnumbering Indians and wonderful escapes from grizzly bears by which Capt. Mayne Reid has earned the gratitude of short-jacketed generations yet unborn.

The brook which curves around the southern base of the ridge is a valuable possession in the eyes of the Birkenhead athletes, who seldom allow a fine Saturday afternoon to pass without a "brook-jumping," such as we had last week—a sight to rejoice the heart of my friend, Mr. Thomas Hughes, himself no mean disciple of that "muscular Christianity" which he has so vividly described. Such shows always attract plenty of spectators, and some time before the appointed hour long black files of human ants are seen creeping up toward the shining thread that winds over the great green billiard-board below. Others congregate around the principal leaps, which are marked by handfuls of torn paper scattered over the grass. The crest of the ridge itself shows not a few watching figures outlined against the sunny sky; and, altogether, there is a tolerably full "house" by the time the heroes of the day appear. There are six of them in all—brisk, active-looking young fellows, well-made and in first-rate training, whose jaunty colored caps and bright-tinted jerseys set them off to great advantage, as the admiring glances of some of the younger ladies sufficiently attest. So evenly matched do the whole six appear that there is much difference of opinion as to the winner among the nearest lookers-on, who are already criticising the contestants with that freedom of speech which is the birthright of every Englishman. Why is it, I wonder, that whenever a man undertakes any feat, however easy or familiar, in the presence of a number of spectators, some of whom are ladies, he instantly feels as if all his muscles were unstrung, his boots too big for him, his clothes of the most unbecoming cut possible, his motions the perfection of awkwardness, his chances of success absolute zero, and his whole aspect that of a detected pickpocket. And while he is suffering these agonies, and mentally envying the apparent composure of his comrades, every one of the latter is probably enduring the same misery, and feeling the same envy of him. But a truce to moralizing, for there goes the signal, and the six parti-colored figures are seen to shoot forward at once, as if jerked by a spring. Away they go over the smooth, green turf, heads bent forward, teeth set, hands clinched, elbows close to their sides, while the more enthusiastic of their backers, running alongside of them, encourage them with a series of yells worthy of a maniac who thinks he has solved the gem puzzle. A rush, a bound, and the first leap is cleared, the second, the third, for the work is pretty easy in its earlier stages, the judges having, with a refinement of cruelty that merits eternal execration, reserved all the biggest and broadest jumps to the very last. As yet the whole six hold well together; but now comes a patch of boggy ground, where the pace begins to tell visibly. Three of the six are palpably behind at the next leap, while the other three, though still close enough together (as the spectators remark with a grin) "to go all under one tablecloth," show unmistakable signs of distress. Another moment, and hark! there is a loud splash, and a jet of glittering spray is seen to shoot upward into the air, as one of the flying figures disappears bodily between the steep broken banks of the brook. A shout of unfeeling laughter greets him as he scrambles out again, dripping and plastered with mud from head to foot, with his chance fairly lost for to-day. Two more are already so far behind as to be practically out of the running, and the public interest now concentrates itself upon the first three. Foremost of these is a handsome, light-haired young fellow in a blue cap, who is evidently putting forth all his strength, stimulated by the cheers of the crowd and the presence of his two pretty cousins, who are watching his progress with sparkling eyes from the front rank of the crowd. At present he seems to be having it all his own way, but the knowing ones shake their heads and mutter that his face is too good to last. Close behind him comes a lithe, trim-built runner in a red cap, followed at some distance by a short, square, dark-haired fellow in a white one, who seems much the freshest of the three. Up a steep bank, across the high-road that leads to Hoylake, over a rail-fence and down a slippery incline on the other side. Now come three or four awkward leaps close together, and although all three get over without a mistake, it is done with an effort which shows how severely the pace has told. Bluecap still leads, and his backers keep shouting his name enthusiastically, but Redcap is visibly gaining on him, while Whitecap, who has hitherto spared himself, is now rapidly overhauling both. In this order they come up to the last leap, a formidable "yawner" of at least sixteen feet, with a very muddy landing. Bluecap make a tremendous effort, and just clears it, but the moment lost in dragging his feet from the clinging mire changes the fortune of the day. While Redcap stumbles and goes headforemost into the water, amid the uproarious laughter of the crowd, Whitecap, suddenly coming to the front with a rush, alights cleverly upon the only patch of firm ground on the other side, and dashes forward for the run in. Twenty yards of smooth turf are all that now lie between them and the winning-post, and Bluecap struggles gallantly to maintain his lead, but his failing strength is no match for the elastic speed of the fresher man. Whitecap goes in first by a clear length, and poor Bluecap is fain to console himself with the outspoken sympathy of the young ladies, who vehemently declare that "of course he ought to have won, and it was too bad of that horrid man to slip in like that, just at the very end."

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

SKETCH OF ONE OF THE OLDEST PARISHES ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

The seventieth anniversary of the consecration of the Church of St. James was held yesterday morning in the handsome stone edifice, erected 10 years ago, in Seventy-second-street, near Third-avenue. The Rector, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, officiated, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Bonnell. The small church was well filled. Letters of regret were received from Bishop Potter, of the Diocese of New-York; the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of New-Haven, formerly Rector of the parish; the Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles; the Rev. William F. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas's Church, and the Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church.

After the impressive introductory services of the morning, the Rev. Dr. Smith presented a brief historical sketch of St. James's Church. A little wooden church on the hill, high above where the streets now run, and high above the heads of the passing throngs of to-day, at the corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue, was consecrated on May 17, 1810, by the Right Rev. Bishop Moore, of the Diocese of New-York, who gave the parish its present name. The prayer was read on that occasion by the Rev. Mr. Harris, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Jones. For a number of years prior to this event some of the citizens of New-York, during the hot months of the Summer, found a refuge from the heat of the City on the banks of the East River. For several successive seasons the yellow fever devastated the City, and the attention of urban dwellers was directed to this locality. Many of these people were communicants of the Episcopal Church, and, finding it a hot and dusty drive to the City on Sunday mornings, they began to consult about the erection of a church near to their Summer homes. The result of this agitation was the creation of St. James's Parish. From 1810 to 1836 the church stood upon the hill, a solitary structure. Trinity Parish contributed the sum of $3,600 toward the erection of the building. Without this assistance the Church of St. James could not have been organized. For some years, St. James's Parish and St. Michael's Parish combined, and employed one Rector, at a salary of $800, one clerk at $100, and one sexton at $50, per annum, to serve them both. This arrangement continued until 1840, when the parishes separated, and each employed its own Rector and church officers. The first Rector of St. James's Parish was the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, whose pastorate was concluded in 1820. From 1820 to 1839 the Rev. William Richmond was Rector. He was followed by the Rev. Cook Richmond, who was succeeded at the end of five years by the Rev. John Dowdy, who was Rector from 1845 to 1847. The Rev. Mr. Harwood was the Rector from 1847 to 1850, and from 1850 to 1868 the Rev. Peter Schermerhorn Chauncy was Rector. The present Rector, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, was installed in 1868. The parish has now 300 communicants, and the present church edifice is scarcely large enough to accommodate them and the others who are applicants for membership. While the growth of the parish had been marvelous in the past, Dr. Smith thought there was much to expect from the future in growth, prosperity and usefulness. At the close of the service the sacrament was administered to the congregation.

A WOMAN'S ROMANTIC HISTORY.

STOLEN BY A SAILOR, MARRIED AT FIFTEEN, FINALLY RESTORED TO HER PARENTS.

At Westville, in the Township of Hempstead, live a venerable and worthy couple named Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mott. The early history of the wife is particularly romantic and interesting. In 1807, when she was 3 years old, she was found on the marsh at Barren Island, with a piece of fat pork in one hand and a sea-biscuit in the other, by an old gentleman who happened to be fishing there. She was taken to the house of Nicholas Dooley—the only one on the island at that time—and Mrs. Dooley decided to adopt her and bring her up. She was named Julia Ann. She remembers when Gibbs, the pirate, was on Barren Island, and was supposed to have buried his ill-gotten gains there. He stopped at Mr. Dooley's house the night before he and Wansley were captured on Plum Point. Gibbs afterward confessed that it was his intention to murder the family, had not Mr. Dooley remained awake all night, with a loaded gun within reach.

In 1819, when she was only 15 years old, Mrs. Dooley's adopted daughter married Henry Mott, of Rockaway. Shortly after the marriage, a Mrs. Rachel Coles called at the house, and, on seeing Mrs. Mott, at once exclaimed that she knew a woman who must be her mother, the resemblance was so strong. Mrs. Coles informed her friend that she believed she had seen her long-lost daughter. The mother hastened to Westville, where the couple then resided, and immediately recognized her daughter—the identity being established by a mark resembling a half-moon on one knee, and a hole in one ear. The meeting was a very affectionate one, and there was quite a sensation in Westville (then called North-west Point) for a few days. Mrs. Mott found that she was the daughter of John and Henrietta Harney, of New-York City, a well-known family, the Boston banker, Peter Harney, being her uncle. Her name was Henrietta, after her mother, but she has always been known as Julia Ann. Her father lived in Cortlandt-street, which was then the edge of a marsh. It seems that a Swedish sailor, who boarded near by, had a difficulty with Mrs. Harney, and swore to have revenge. He stole the child while the mother was at church, and was never seen again in the neighborhood. Search was made in every direction, but without success. Mr. and Mrs. Dooley died some years ago, but their old house still stands on Barren Island. Mr. and Mrs. Mott have had 13 children, all daughters, and all, like their mother, of prepossessing personal appearance. The old couple have also a great many grandchildren and great-grandchildren living.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—The graves of the Confederate dead in Elmwood Cemetery were to-day decorated with the usual ceremonies.

MALARIA ON THE WALLKILL

THE ORANGE COUNTY DROWNED LANDS.

THE OLD MUSKRAT AND BEAVER WAR ABOUT A CANAL DAM—NEW-HAMPTON'S PLIGHT—A PEOPLE DISCOURAGED AT THE LEGISLATURE'S FAILURE TO REMOVE A FATAL BED OF MALARIA.

NEW-HAMPTON, N. Y., May 15.—The residents of this part of Orange County see with intense disappointment the adjournment of the State Legislature approaching, as it is not likely now that any action will be taken on a measure upon which depends, to a very great extent, the financial interests and sanitary condition of this village and the country tributary to it for several miles along the Wallkill River. New-Hampton was once one of the most important places in this county, being the centre of several large manufacturing interests, while the country about it was noted for its healthfulness, lying in the very heart of the famous dairy region of Orange County. But, by authority of the State, the industrial interests of the village were destroyed in order to increase the acreage of the farmers along the upper waters of the Wallkill. This was done by altering the course of the stream, which for a distance of three miles, at and about New-Hampton, was changed from a rapid stream of water to a series of stagnant pools and beds of decaying vegetable matter. The result was that this village and others near it, situated in the midst of Orange County's fragrant meadows and pure mountain air, became seats of malarial disease. There is, perhaps, no other stream in the State or country like the Wallkill. It rises in Sussex County, N. J., and flows rapidly until it reaches a point 21 miles south-west of this village. Then it encounters the peculiar formation that is characteristic of the intervening valley. This is a stratum of lime-stone, which forms the bed of the river for 20 miles, the distance between Hamburg, N. J., and Denton, one mile west of this place. The peculiarity of this stratum is that its surface is a series of sharp, jagged, and abrupt ridges, from 4 to 12 feet in height, rising at short intervals, and making a river-bed that is one continual obstruction to the river's flow. The Wallkill, besides possessing so singular a bottom in this part of its valley, is a stream of numerous and capricious crooks and curves; so crooked is it, indeed, that it flows more than 30 miles in the 20 miles straight distance mentioned. The valley is 4 miles wide for 12 miles west of Denton, where it is divided into two valleys by the Pochunk Mountain, one being 8 miles long and 3 wide, and the other 6 miles long and 1 mile wide. The land is on a level with the river. The almost imperceptible fall of the river between Hamburg and Denton and the continuous obstruction in its bed formerly forced the accumulated water of the stream back over this low-lying country, and when the first settlers came thither they found 40,000 acres of river bottom an impenetrable marsh, covered with rank vegetation. At what is now Denton the obstructions terminated in a great rocky dam of granite and drift, over which the surplus water of the river flowed, and passed on through New-Hampton a broad, rapid stream, increasing in size and importance on its way to the Hudson. In time of freshet the Wallkill Valley between the great dam at Denton and Hamburg became a vast lake, 20 miles long and 4 wide, and from 5 to 20 feet in depth. This waste stretch of territory was given the name of the "Drowned Lands," and was in time taken up by individuals, some of whom believed that the tract would eventually be drained and become valuable; others only seeing value in it for the pasturage which much of it afforded their cattle during dry seasons. In time, owners of the drowned meadows obtained considerable income by letting out pasturage to the cattle of the neighboring farmers at so much per head. There were numerous tracts of high land in the swamp, which were called islands, and capable of high cultivation, being reached easily in dry weather, and accessible in boats during floods. These islands were also the resorts of cattle driven from the low marshes by high water, which frequently rose so rapidly from sudden storms as to drown much valuable stock before places of safety could be reached.

The richness of the soil in these meadows early led to efforts having in view the reclaiming of the land by drainage. As early as 1804 the subject was discussed by the drowned lands proprietors. They believed that by removing some of the greatest of the limestone reefs, and altering the course of the stream in places, the desired object could be eventually attained. The project required a large outlay of money, and in 1807 an act was passed by the Legislature by which a board of Commissioners was appointed, and authority given them to raise money to drain the drowned lands of the Wallkill. The owners of the land were to be assessed a certain sum per acre to form a fund sufficient to complete the work. Efforts were made at different times between 1807 and 1826 to drain the meadows, but although over $40,000 had been collected and expended, little benefit resulted. It was then decided by a majority of the land-owners that the removal of the natural obstructions was not feasible, and that the only way in which the vast tract could be made valuable would be to dig a canal from Denton, above the granite wall, to a point below New-Hampton, a distance of three miles. This virtually meant the making of a new channel for the river for that distance. The water of the Wallkill then found its way over the great obstruction at Denton and had a fall of 24 feet in two miles, making it a valuable water-power. A dam had been constructed at New-Hampton, and this conservation of the water-power was the life of many factories at this village, and for a mile below, where the village of Phillipsport was a direct creation of these industries. The right to this water-power was vested in Gabriel N. Phillips, and the interests of hundreds of people depended upon it. Its threatened destruction by the canal project caused great alarm in this part of the valley, and the uprising of two parties, bitterly hostile to each other, was the result. Those interested in the factories opposed the canal scheme, and the "drowned-land" owners as earnestly urged its adoption. The matter was carried into the Legislature, and the farmers succeeded in obtaining the passage of an act authorizing the construction of the canal. Long and expensive litigation followed, and it was not until 1836 that the canal was completed.

The trouble began at the first election of Drowned Land Commissioners, at Goshen, in 1829. Under the act of 1807 the owners of the lands to be drained were to meet every year at the Court-house in Goshen to elect a Board of Commissioners. This was done every year until 1828. In that year no election was held. In 1829 an election was called. Each owner of 10 acres of "drowned land" was entitled to one vote, and to one vote more on every 20 acres up to 400 acres. For every 50 acres above 400 the proprietor was entitled to one vote. The election of 1829 was a bitter one. Two tickets were in the field. One was called the canal ticket, the other the anti-canal ticket. The leader of the former was the late Gen. George D. Wickham, a large holder of "drowned-land" property. The anti-canalers were in charge of John I. McGregor and G. N. Phillips, both large owners of marsh land, but also largely interested in the factories. A hat belonging to one of the candidates on the canal ticket was used as a ballot-box. John I. McGregor offered [illegible] votes, which he held as proxies from other proprietors, [illegible] votes on a tract of 2,000 acres which belonged to an uncle of his in England; and also claimed the right of voting on 2,800 acres of this same tract on the ground of an agreement with his uncle to work the land for 20 years. None of these ballots were received by the inspectors, and McGregor seized the hat in which the ballots of the proprietors had been deposited, and declared that none of the votes should be counted unless the ones he had offered were also placed in the hat. After a stormy wrangle, another hat was borrowed and a new election held, against the protests of the McGregor party. Another vote was taken among those of the property-holders who were present, and the result was declared in favor of the canal ticket. The anti-canalers claimed that the new election was illegal, and demanded the certificate for the candidates on their ticket. The certificate was made out in favor of the other party, and Phillips and McGregor carried the matter into the courts. The case went through the local courts, and was finally taken before Chancellor Walworth, who decided that the law was on the side of the canal men. The election was then sought to be set aside on the ground that the neglect in holding an election in 1828 rendered the act in the case void. This was not sustained, and the work of building the canal was commenced. It was constructed entirely through land owned by Gen. Wickham, who also superintended its construction. As an intended protection to the water power at New-Hampton, a clause was inserted in the act of 1836 providing for the placing of a flood-gate in the canal. This was to be closed, to turn water from the river into the original New-Hampton channel, so that Phillips's pond might be filled with water required for power at the factories. The canal, however, gradually undermined its banks, and in time of good acres of valuable land through which it ran were washed away. In time the canal, originally 15 feet wide and 8 feet deep, became many times wider than the river, and is now, in places, 700 feet wide. Changing thus from a sluggish ditch to a wide, rapid river, it became impossible to control the water for Phillips's dam, and the entire volume of the river from Denton was carried through the artificial channel. The continual increase in the width and fall of the canal, while destroying hundreds of acres of the best land in the county, increased correspondingly its drainage value, and where, only a few years ago, it was impossible to get about except in boats, valuable farms now appear; solid wagon-roads now traverse a region formerly a bottomless waste, and a railroad has been built across a portion of it. Probably 15,000 or 20,000 acres, worth some $2,000,000, have been reclaimed from the "drowned lands" by means of the canal. To bring about this result an expenditure of $60,000 was made.

For a time the property-holders and residents along the old channel between Denton and New-Hampton endeavored to ward off the ruin that threatened them. George Phillips succeeded his father, G. N. Phillips, as the proprietor of the water-right at this place. When the canal had reached such proportions that he received no longer the [illegible] water at Denton, he had a heavy [illegible] erected across the canal. This turned the water back into the original channel, but after a time, the outlet being insufficient, the water began to flood the reclaimed lands up the river. The farmers came down in force and demolished the dam. It was rebuilt. Again it was destroyed when the water rose up to the farms. For years this warfare was carried on, the Phillips party, or dam-builders, being known as "beavers," while the farmers, or dam-destroyers, were called the "muskrats," and the "muskrat and beaver war" came to be one of the principal events in the local chronicles of this part of the State. It was ended in 1869. In 1867, Amos M. Ryerson, of Denton, and J. M. Talmage, of this village, purchased the Phillips property, and the same year sold the water-right of the property to the "drowned land" Commissioners, and the farmers then believed that they were masters of the situation, and that all trouble was over. In 1869, however, the Phillips property was purchased of Talmage and Ryerson by G. D. Wickham, C. D. Wickham, and G. C. Wheeler. They then purchased a strip of land on each side of the canal, near Phillipsport, and claimed that they had a right to construct a dam on their property, and did build one, high and substantial. The farmers destroyed it, and the "muskrat and beaver war" broke out again. The "beavers" appealed to the law, and in 1871 Judge Barnard decided that they had no right to construct a dam in the canal, and the decision ended all hostility. Since then no water has flowed in the old channel, and its stagnant pools, and decaying vegetation have made the vicinity a most unhealthy one. Malarial fever has never been absent from some household in this place or Denton for nearly 10 years. There have been as many as 100 cases in the two places at one time, and it is no uncommon thing for every member of a family to be prostrated at the same time. Property has greatly decreased in value, and the once busy and prosperous factories are tumbling into ruin. But for the dairy interests, this place would be solitary and deserted. For three years those who still own property in this vicinity have been trying to bring about a change. Engineers have made examinations of the bed of the Wallkill, and reported that for $25,000 all obstruction to the flow of the water can be removed so that it will drain the "drowned lands" by its natural channel, and do away with the canal. This would restore the river to New-Hampton and adjacent country and remove the causes of malarial disease, even if it did not bring back its industrial importance. But the sum was more than the people could raise. They applied to the State for an appropriation of $15,000. It met with opposition from the "drowned-land" owners, and was referred to a committee last year for investigation. It was confidently believed that favorable action would be taken in the matter at this session, as the State Engineer examined into the proposed improvement, and said he could report as to its entire feasibility, and that it would do the work done by the canal. But so far the matter has not been referred to, and, as the season has opened with more cases than usual of malarial disease, many of them of a dangerous character, the residents of New-Hampton and vicinity have become disheartened, and regard their future as dark indeed.

THE DEAD CHIEF-JUSTICE.

EXPRESSIONS OF GRIEF AT ALBANY—PREPARING FOR THE FUNERAL.

ALBANY, May 16.—The news of the death of Chief-Justice Church was received here with great surprise, and expressions of sincere grief were heard everywhere. He had recently been here, and had appeared to his associates at the Kenmore Hotel to be in apparently good health, although somewhat more worn with toil than he had been in previous Winters. No public man, except, perhaps, Gov. Seymour, was more familiarly known or more popular here than Judge Church. Men of all classes are full of kind remembrances of him. As he walked the streets of this city he met friends at every step, and with a faculty peculiarly his own for remembering faces and names, and the circumstances of the lives of men with whom he became acquainted, he invited confidences that bound him to those who knew him in more than ordinary bonds of sympathy and respect. By gentlemen who knew him well for many years, both here and at the Judge's home in Albion, the TIMES's correspondent has gleaned some recollections that will be read with interest at this time.

The Judge, in early life, exhibited traits of remarkable common sense, and on entering upon practice, being associated with a Mr. Bessac, was always sought out by clients who retained the firm for advice and assistance. It was always: "Where's Sanford?" or, "Sanford will tell you—see him," and this recognition of the keen young barrister's good judgment eventually proved to be so irritating to Mr. Bessac that he suddenly deserted Church and continued business alone. It was soon after this that Judge Church and Noah Davis became associated, beginning a career together that was continued for about 20 years. This long association in Albion was always regarded by Church as a happy and profitable period of his life. He afterward went to Rochester, where the firm of Church, Munger & Cooke was established. The change did not please Judge Church. He longed to be back at his old home, and seized the first opportunity to return. His old friends remember with pride his election to the Assembly, the first political office he ever held, and his rise to the positions of Lieutenant-Governor and Controller was looked upon in Orleans County as the natural stepping-stones to higher political honors which he was destined to reach.

The secret of his popularity and his success was common sense. He was not a college-bred lawyer, but few lawyers have read law to such excellent purpose. Knowing men thoroughly, he neglected no opportunities to study them, to converse with them, and to understand them in the common walks of life. While he was brought up an Episcopalian, and with antecedents that might have been expected to make him proud and haughty, he was in daily life a true Democrat. When at home it was a common thing to see him stop to talk with groups of farmers by the roadside or sitting in a country shop, upon a dry goods box, discussing political subjects with men who listened to his words as if they were spoken by an oracle. In these conversations, his common sense, his conservative opinions, his calm and convincing logic captivated all listeners. It was this strong common sense that made him popular in the Court of Appeals. While he read the law extensively, he would be much more likely to reason a case out better, and in a shorter time, without reference to his library, than any three ordinary practitioners could have done together. While he was a ready lawyer, his pleasure in politics was more complete than the practice of his profession. He warmed with political discussion. No man could have won a more enviable reputation for purity and honesty. His old friends regret that he would not permit himself to be a candidate for United States Senator at the time of Kernan's election, nothing but timidity preventing him from rising to that position. The same hesitancy on several occasions served to hinder his rising to places of distinction which his party would have conferred upon him with enthusiasm. In the United States Senate his friends believe he would have made a mark which would have reflected credit upon the State and honor upon himself.

One of the gentlemen who spoke of him said that in his practice Judge Church always felt that he possessed greater adaptability for serving as a defender than as a prosecutor. In trying a case he always proceeded on the assumption that the other side was mistaken. It was a difficult matter to provoke him to criticism, but once aroused and driven to the necessity of using forceful arguments, his severity was terrible. It was said of him that he and Judge Davis, who were Free-soilers together, parted company in politics in 1848, but they never parted socially, remaining firm friends.

The most marked trait in Judge Church's character was sympathy, and this made him fond of his home and his friends. He was not a great traveler. It is recalled as a remarkable thing that, although possessing a vast stock of information about public affairs and public men, he had never been in Washington. During his practice in Orleans County, where he had won a reputation as a keen lawyer, he showed great adaptability for the office of District Attorney, but in practice his sympathies naturally took him to the side of the unfortunate, and made him a better defender than prosecutor. It is related of him that he was called upon to defend a clergyman named Lindsey, who so beat and punished his son, a mere boy, that he died. Judge Church made an impressive defense of this clergyman, who was convicted, however, but the prisoner always admitted that his case was won by the persuasive talk of Judge Church.

Here in Albany, as at home, his habits have been extremely simple and regular. He was an early riser, taking his breakfast usually before 7 o'clock, and going immediately to the Court of Appeals. He was busily engaged there for a large part of the day. In the evening his society was sought for by the cultivated people of this city, and he was frequently found in social circles. No man enjoyed a game of cards better, nor did anybody ever resist so strenuously as he, suggestions to employ cards for gain. The Judge was prudent, having good financial judgment, which is evinced by his management of the Controller's department. He has not made a great fortune, but probably leaves to his son and daughter from $75,000 to $100,000.

Gov. Cornell has not yet given any thought to the nomination of a successor to Chief-Justice Church. The Governor was very much shocked at the announcement of the Judge's sudden death, having met him recently in apparently good health, and with every appearance of living beyond the term for which he was elected to sit in the Court of Appeals.

ALBION, N. Y., May 16.—The following-named gentlemen will act as pall-bearers at the funeral of the late Chief-Justice Sanford E. Church on Tuesday next: Judge Noah Davis, Charles H. Moore, Joseph M. Cornell, ex-Senator Daniel H. Cole, John H. White, William Mudgett, Jarvis Lord, and Frank Parmalee. The funeral will be from his late residence, on State-street, as Mrs. Church has not yet recovered from her prostration. Short eulogies were pronounced from the pulpits of the churches to-day, and at Christ's Church the late Judge's seat was draped in mourning. The Orleans County Bar will meet on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock to recognize the loss they have sustained.

THE PROPOSED PRIZE-FIGHT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 16.—Joe Goss, the prize-fighter, in company with a large party, passed through this city to-night on the 8:25 train for the scene of the proposed prize-fight in Canada.

A GREAT MILITARY CRIME

DISASTERS RESULTING FROM PORTER'S DISOBEDIENCE.

THE BATTLE OF GROVETON AND THE VICTORY THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED, BUT WAS NOT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

GROVETON.

As soon as it was fairly light, the thunder of Sigel's cannon broke the quiet of early morning and rolled in savage echoes across the hills. The enemy was close at hand, and the pattering musketry along the picket lines quickly added a sharp and lively accompaniment to the deeper-voiced artillery. As the sun rose it cast a scorching glare over the landscape, parched with the prolonged August heat, wasted with the sweep of armies, and now to be made historic.

"Fall in, boys! We must whip them before breakfast!" cried Milroy, as he galloped among his regiments, thoroughly aroused by the firing, and already busy with preparation for the approaching conflict. The firing grew in volume as daylight brightened and the batteries obtained more accurate range and more advantageous positions. The division of Carl Schurz formed the right of Sigel's line, that of Schenck the left, and Milroy's Independent Brigade the centre. With this formation the corps advanced at 5 o'clock from its position about one mile east of Groveton. Jackson steadily, though obstinately, retired, as if desiring to continue his retreat, which nothing but a vigorous assault by Sigel could now prevent him from doing.

Our line moved slowly and cautiously, as the inferiority of our force required, and gained ground mainly by vigorous pounding with the batteries, with some infantry fighting. By 10:30 Milroy and Schurz had advanced a mile, and Schenck, on the left, somewhat further. Jackson had by this time found it necessary to pause and defend himself with his whole force, and had taken position with his left resting on Catharpin Creek, near Sudley Springs, his right a little south of the Warrenton turnpike, and his line covered by the embankment of an unfinished railroad extending from Gainesville in the direction of Leesburg. His batteries, of which he had some of heavy calibre, were on the high open ground on both sides of the Warrenton turnpike, with which his line formed an acute angle. The mass of Jackson's troops were sheltered and concealed by dense woods, which effectually screened from view and from the fire of our cannon a great part of their line, while the railroad grade already mentioned afforded them an excellent parapet.

Strong in his position, and as yet greatly superior in numbers, the enemy now ventured to assume the offensive, and assailed our right, but in this was firmly resisted. Schenck, who had gained an advanced position on high, open ground on the left, was now ordered to strike our assailants in flank and rear; but becoming briskly engaged, soon found his own flank threatened. At this juncture Kearney's division, which, as we have seen, had been ordered to push forward from Centreville at dawn, arrived on our right by the Sudley Springs road, and Reno, advancing along the Warrenton turnpike, reinforced our centre. These arrivals diverted the enemy from any further demonstrations against Schenck, who might otherwise have been outflanked and forced to abandon his position.

Meanwhile Milroy, always impetuous and daring, and, under fire, careless of the restraint of orders or of cool discretion, had dashed forward with his brigade and led it in an unsupported attack upon the enemy. Advancing from his place in the line, he moved over open fields and entered a thick piece of woods, about half a mile beyond the historic "stone house," situated near the Warrenton turnpike. A few hundred yards beyond the edge of the woods was the railroad embankment, behind which strong rebel forces were lodged, and within 50 yards of which Milroy was permitted to approach without resistance. The enemy, perfectly aware of his coming, kept carefully out of sight until a concerted moment, when, mounting their parapet, the rebels feigned surrender. Disconcerted for an instant by such an unlooked-for demonstration, our troops withheld their fire, of which circumstance the rebels took advantage immediately, and poured a tremendous volley upon our regiments. Though this fire decimated our ranks, it was returned with vigor, and Milroy immediately charged the embankment, which he would have carried but for a strong attack simultaneously made upon his right flank and rear by hitherto unseen forces. Some of our men were killed on the escarpment, so promptly and eagerly had they pressed upon the foe, but the assault made upon their right compelled a withdrawal of the charge and a change of front to meet the new assailants. This exposed our flank to a raking fire, which somewhat disorganized our troops, and while trying to rally his men and re-form them on a new line, Col. Cantwell, of the Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, received a shot in the head, which killed him instantly. His horse, from which he fell, galloped to the rear, and his body was carried from the field by soldiers of his regiment. It being no longer possible to make an offensive movement against numbers so overwhelming, or to hold so advanced a position, Milroy now withdrew his brigade, the enemy vigorously following. Some distance to the rear our men re-formed their line, and for a time made a stand, but, being again beset by a force too strong for them, fell back upon the main body.

Milroy's brigade was badly cut up in this affair, losing several hundred in killed and wounded. Col. Cantwell, of the Eighty-second Ohio, who bravely fell at the head of his command, was the soul of gallantry, and one of the best officers in the corps. Lieut. Harvey M. Litzenberg, of Company I, same regiment, was also killed, and being carried to the rear, was buried with Col. Cantwell by his comrades. Several other commissioned officers were killed or wounded, together with a large number of enlisted men.

At noon Gen. Pope arrived on the field from Centreville, and about the same time Gen. Reynolds, with the Pennsylvania Reserves, came into position on our extreme left. At 2 o'clock Gen. Hooker, with the remaining division of Heintzelman's corps, reinforced our right, relieving the exhausted troops of Schurz and Milroy. All our forces had now arrived excepting the two heavy corps of Porter and McDowell, which, we have seen, had been ordered to move direct from Manassas to Gainesville and were now expected every moment to fall upon the right flank and rear of the enemy. At 2 o'clock several pieces of artillery were discharged on the extreme right of the enemy's line, from which circumstance Gen. Pope supposed that Porter and McDowell had arrived in position, but he was shortly afterward undeceived by information that McDowell was coming by the Sudley Springs road and was yet two hours distant.

In abeyance of McDowell's arrival and that of Porter, Gen. Pope, after reviewing the field, refrained from pushing his troops into action. The intervening time until 4 o'clock was occupied by heavy cannonading and a series of severe skirmishes at various points of the line. Thus two precious hours passed, when, at 4:30 P. M., supposing that Porter had by this time certainly arrived on his left, Pope dispatched to him the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS, IN THE FIELD,
August 29—4:30 P. M.

Major-Gen. Porter:

Your line of march brings you in on the enemy's right flank. I desire you to push forward into action at once on the enemy's flank, and, if possible, on his rear, keeping your right in communication with Gen. Reynolds. The enemy is massed in the woods in front of us, but can be shelled out as soon as you engage their flank. Keep heavy reserves, and use your batteries, keeping well closed to your right all the time. In case you are obliged to fall back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep you in close communication with the right wing.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

About 5 P. M., when Gen. Porter should have been coming into action in compliance with this order, McDowell, being then reported near at hand, Gen. Pope ordered Heintzelman and Reno to attack the enemy. It was yet fully two hours till daylight would cease, and our Army, being now superior in numbers, might confidently hope, with Porter's splendid corps falling upon Jackson's right and rear, to achieve a decisive victory.

The attack was made with the utmost gallantry. Gen. Kearney having faced his division to the left, fell with great impetuosity on that flank of the enemy, rolling it back upon the centre. Hooker swept forward over the ground where Milroy's fiasco had occurred in the morning, and, attacking the enemy in front, carried by a brilliant bayonet charge the railroad embankment. The battle on the right was now at the climax of its fury, and the volleys of musketry, interlarded with peal after peal from the great guns, sounded like the continuous roar of Niagara. Our forces under Hooker and Kearney were masters of their part of the field, and held possession of the rebel dead and wounded. Grover's brigade of Hooker's division broke two of the enemy's lines, and even penetrated a third, in its impetuous onset. Heintzelman and Reno were doing splendidly on the right, and now if Porter were only doing as well on the left we could be sure the sun would set on Jackson's army completely crushed and routed.

McDowell's corps, which had by this time arrived, was moved immediately to the left and pushed to the front along the Warrenton turnpike. King's division of this corps attacked the enemy's right near the turnpike about sunset, and gained a point three-quarters of a mile beyond our main line of battle. But Longstreet's corps had now commenced to reach the field, and King encountered an obstinate resistance. Meanwhile, Jackson's discomfited left had been strengthened by Hood's division of Longstreet's command, and countercharging Kearney's advanced regiments, drove them back, capturing one gun and 100 prisoners.

By this time it had grown too dark for further fighting and the first day of Groveton was ended. Our troops held part of the ground which had been wrested from the enemy, but had failed of their main object. Jackson was not crushed, and the opportunity for crushing him was gone forever. Seven thousand brave men lay dead upon the field or writhing with wounds, a holocaust to imbecility and treachery. Fitz John Porter, who was to have made the attack on the enemy's right and rear, that would turn the tide of battle decisively in our favor, had taken no part whatever in the action. In positive and apparently meditated disobedience of orders, he had suffered his men to lie idle on their arms during the whole day within sight and sound of the battle.

And now let us go back the space of 24 hours and gather up the history of this almost unparalleled military crime, which thus caused brave men's lives to be spent for naught and sacrificed a victory. We quote from the diary of this campaign, written by Gen. Strother, a staff officer of Gen. Pope, and published in *Harper's Magazine:*

"AUG. 28.—Gen. Porter, who was expected to be up during the night, did not arrive until 10 A. M. There is much indignant comment among the staff officers on this dangerous delay. * * * I was sent back with a message to Gens. Hooker and Heintzelman, ordering them to move their commands on Manassas without delay. I found Porter at Bristow and delivered the message.

"AUG. 29.—At 3 o'clock this morning I was aroused by Col. Ruggles in person, to carry written orders to Gen. Fitz John Porter, supposed to be lying at Manassas Junction or alternately at Bristow. While he coolly read it over [the dispatch,] I noted the time by his watch, which marked 5:20 precisely."

It appears from this, first, as we have already seen, that on the 28th Porter deliberately violated an order to march from Catlett's at 1 o'clock in the morning, so as to reach Bristow by daylight, and that he did not arrive there until six or seven hours later. At noon, same day, Pope sends him an order by Gen. Strother to come forward to Manassas, and Porter utterly disregards it. Next morning Pope, supposing him at Manassas, sends him another order by Gen. Strother to move at once to Centerville, and Strother finds him at sunrise still at Bristow! Porter does not reach Manassas, where he should have been on the 28th, and might have been on the 27th, until 9 o'clock on the 29th, when he was met by another order from Gen. Pope directing him to move straight to Gainesville. In compliance with this order, Porter reached Bethlehem Church, only three miles from Manassas, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and here rested his column. His corps was the Fifth Army Corps, and having been reinforced by Piatt's brigade, now numbering fully 12,000 men, or nearly a third of all Pope's available forces. It contained the entire regular Army of the Union, excepting a few regiments serving in the West, and had eight batteries of light artillery, many of them batteries of the regular service. It had marched but six miles on the 28th, and but little further on the 29th, and was by far the freshest as it was the best disciplined, corps on the ground.

Hearing the sound of heavy battle at Groveton, McDowell, who had marched in rear of Porter from Manassas, passed him at Bethlehem Church, and pushed forward on the Sudley Springs road to the front of action. Porter, now less than four miles from the position assigned him on the left of our line of battle, and within full hearing of the conflict, (as he was for six hours,) stacked arms and remained at Bethlehem Church until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he sent the following note to Gen. McDowell:

Gens. McDowell and King:
I found it impossible to communicate by crossing the roads to Groveton. The enemy are in strong force on this road, and as they appear to have driven our forces back, the firing of the enemy having advanced, and ours retired, I have determined to withdraw to Manassas. I have attempted to communicate with McDowell and Sigel, but my messengers have run into the enemy. They have gathered artillery and cavalry, and infantry, and the advancing masses of dust show the enemy coming in force. Had you not better send your train back?

F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

In other words, believing that our army on his right, and within less than four miles of him, was being defeated, Porter deliberately writes, not that he proposes to attack the enemy in his front, or, if he deemed that impracticable, move by the road McDowell had taken, which was open all day, and so relieve or reinforce and preserve from defeat the army he pretended to believe was being worsted, but that, without striking a blow, he proposed to march deliberately away from that army, and leave it to its fate!

In accordance with this determination, Porter about-faced his corps and put it in motion for Manassas Junction, but had not proceeded far when (at 5 P. M.) he received the order above given, dispatched by Pope half an hour before, directing him to advance at once and attack the right flank and rear of the enemy. This order Porter disregarded and disobeyed, and now it is time to consider the reasons he has given for this shameful and treasonable conduct in the face of the enemy.

His first apology for retiring to Manassas Junction was that he believed the enemy was driving our forces from the field. This assumption or belief, if Porter really believed it, we have seen, was entirely contrary to the facts. At the very hour that Porter turned back toward Manassas, Kearney and Hooker were rolling the enemy's left back upon his right, upon which Porter's splendid corps was expected every moment to be precipitated. At no other time in the day had our fortunes been more prosperous.

But had Porter's assumption been correct, it would still have afforded him no apology. It would only have magnified his guilt by strengthening the reasons against his disobedience of orders. To march his splendid corps away from our army when it was being threatened with a defeat that would have endangered the national capital, and to thus abandon his comrades in arms and his country to the consequences of an appalling disaster, makes the worst case for him possible.

Porter's second pretext for his imbecile and treacherous, if not cowardly, behavior, was that he believed the enemy to be in heavy force in front of him, and that "the advancing masses of dust showed the enemy to be coming in force." But even if this had been the case it was no apology for his withdrawal to Manassas. He had been positively ordered to push forward immediately into action, and that order, whatever the enemy's force, it was his duty to obey. The attack, for aught he knew, may have been meant to create a diversion of the enemy's force from other parts of our line, a supposition the more reasonable on Porter's own theory that our forces on his right were losing ground. In the order directing him to attack, instructions were given covering the very contingency of his repulse, and, hence, by the strongest implication, requiring him to push into action, whatever the force in his front.

But it so happens that Porter's apprehensions of being confronted by a superior enemy were quite as groundless as his opinion that our army on his right was being worsted. Of this we have very conclusive evidence in the official reports of the operations of the rebel forces immediately preceding and including the battle of Groveton. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, who commanded the cavalry with Stonewall Jackson, and was this day on Jackson's right, in his report of the movements of his command says:

"Next morning, (29th,) in pursuance of Gen. Jackson's wishes, I set out again to endeavor to establish communication with Longstreet, from whom he had received a favorable report the night before. * * * I met with the head of Gen. Longstreet's column between Haymarket and Gainesville, and there communicated to the Commanding General Gen. Jackson's position and the enemy's. I then passed the cavalry through the column so as to place it on Longstreet's right flank and advanced directly toward Manassas, while the column kept directly down the pike to join Gen. Jackson's right. I selected a fine position for a battery on the right, and one having been sent to me I fired a few shots at the enemy's supposed position, which induced him to shift his position. Gen. Robertson, who, with his command, was sent to reconnoitre further down the road toward Manassas, reported the enemy in his front. Upon repairing to the front I found that that Rosser's regiment was engaged with the enemy to the left of the road, and Robertson's videttes had found the enemy approaching from the direction of Bristow Station toward Sudley. The prolongation of his line of march would have passed through my position, which was a very fine one for the artillery, as well as observation, and struck Longstreet in the flank. I waited his approach long enough to ascertain that there was at least an army corps, [Fitz John Porter's,] at the same time keeping detachments of cavalry dragging brush down the road from the direction of Gainesville so as to deceive the enemy, [a ruse which Porter's letter to McDowell shows was successful,*] and notified the commanding General, then opposite me on the turnpike, that Longstreet's flank and rear were seriously threatened, and of the importance to us of the ridge I then held. Immediately upon receipt of that intelligence, Jenkins', Kemper's, and D. R. Jones's brigades and several pieces of artillery were ordered to me by Gen. Longstreet, and being placed in position fronting Bristow, awaited the enemy's advance. After exchanging a few shots with rifle pieces, this corps [Porter's*] withdrew toward Manassas, leaving artillery and supports to hold the position until night. * * * J. E. B. STUART, Major-General Commanding Cavalry.

*The interpolations are our own.

It thus appears that when Porter reached his most advanced position there was nothing in front of him but a few brigades of cavalry; that the advancing masses of dust, from which he assumed that the enemy was advancing in heavy force, was created by a few cavalrymen dragging brush down the turnpike; that Porter's line of march led him directly upon the flank and rear of the enemy, and that when Longstreet was notified of Porter's approach, he could spare, and actually sent, but three brigades to hold the position which Stuart says was so important.

These statements are corroborated by Gen. Longstreet's own report, which says:

"At a late hour in the day Major-Gen. Stuart reported the approach of the enemy in heavy columns against my extreme right. I withdrew Gen. Wilcox, with his three brigades, from the left, and placed his command in position to support Jones in case of an attack against my right. After some few shots the enemy withdrew his forces, moving them around toward his front, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon began to press forward against Gen. Jackson's position. Wilcox's brigades were moving back to their former position, and Hood's two brigades, supported by Evans, were quickly pressed forward to the attack. At the same time Wilcox's three brigades made a like advance, as also Hunton's brigade, of Kemper's command."

From this it appears that as soon as Porter withdrew toward Manassas, Longstreet withdrew the three brigades he had detached to resist the advance against his right, and hurled them upon that portion of our Army as to the defeat of which Porter had such solemn apprehensions.

As to the condition of the rest of the rebel army during these transactions, we have the testimony of Stonewall Jackson (from his official report) as follows:

"After some desultory skirmishing and heavy cannonading during the day, the Federal infantry, about 2 o'clock in the evening, moved from under cover of the wood and advanced in several lines, first engaging the right, but soon extending its attack to the centre and left. In a few minutes our entire line was engaged in a fierce and sanguinary struggle with the enemy. As one line was repulsed another took its place, and pressed forward, as if determined by force of numbers and fury of assault to drive us from our position. So impetuous and well sustained were these onsets as to induce me to send to the commanding General for reinforcements, but the timely and gallant advance of Gen. Longstreet, on the right, relieved my troops from the pressure of overwhelming numbers and gave to these brave men the chances of a more equal conflict. As Longstreet pressed upon the right, the Federal advance was checked, and soon a general advance of my whole line was ordered. Eagerly and fiercely did each brigade press forward, exhibiting in parts of the field scenes of close encounter and murderous strife not witnessed often in the turmoil of battle. The Federals gave way before our troops, fell back in disorder, and fled precipitately, leaving the dead and wounded on the field. During their retreat the artillery opened with destructive power on the fugitive masses, and the infantry followed until darkness put an end to the pursuit."

Here we have Jackson's testimony that he was so hardly beset by the gallant onslaught of our troops as to be constrained to send for reinforcements to Gen. Lee, who was yet 20 miles distant, and, therefore, could not furnish the least assistance. Had Porter come into action at this juncture, with his splendid corps, it would undoubtedly have turned decisively in our favor the tide of battle. He therefore stands clearly and justly responsible for our failure to overwhelm and destroy Jackson's army on the 29th and for the unavailing sacrifice of thousands of our bravest and best on that sanguinary field. For a less offense than this a French Marshal once lost his head on the guillotine, while another, for a fault more excusable, now suffers not only disfranchisement and dismissal from the Army, but banishment from France and the almost universal reprobation of Frenchmen. There is not another country in the world where a military crime of this magnitude would have been punished so leniently as it was in ours.

VETERAN VOLUNTEER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK ON DRAWING.

HAND-BOOK OF DRAWING. By WILLIAM WALKER. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1880.

Strong common sense and the utmost sincerity of purpose are the recommendations which first of all suggest themselves on reading the hand-book of Mr. Walker. He is lecturer and teacher of free-hand drawing in the Queens College, at Manchester, and the present is the first American, from the second English, edition. To these general qualities may be added a fair share of practicality. Mingled with the clearest directions how to begin a course of drawing and continue it without falling into the common errors of draughtsmen, are remarks which are oftener found in learned, special treatises, in works on the metaphysics of art, or in the more didactic or religious portions of the books of John Ruskin. Let us ask, says the teacher of drawing in his address to students—let us ask, Why do we wish to learn to draw? To reply, Because we like it, would hardly be deemed satisfactory or worthy of thoughtful men. But if the reply were, Because it may be useful, that certainly would be more reasonable. But suppose our answer should take a higher form, and we should say that we wish to study art in order to develop in us those nobler faculties which God has given for the appreciation of His works in nature, æsthetically, as science enables us to do intellectually, then we at once come to the root of the matter; we start with a worthy motive, and may reasonably expect success.

It is this frame of mind in the instructor which keeps the hand-book from being the dry work usual under like circumstances. Mr. Walker does not go the lengths of Mr. Ruskin; he does not preach in the body of his book. But the moral side of art counts for a great deal with him, nevertheless. He quotes Mr. Ruskin very often, but to good purpose, and, except in the introduction, manages to talk of the religious side of æsthetics with freshness and good taste. True education in man, he maintains in the introduction, is that which fits him to become the highest and best of his nature's capability; "first, in view of the Infinite Creator of all things, the 'Father of us all'; and secondly, in view of himself and his surroundings, whether of the material universe—the world—or of the spiritual universe as manifested in man and perfectly only in the one perfect Man."

Were such a book without illustrations, its value would not be great. Wood-cuts and diagrams, 200 or more in number, give just enough help to understand thoroughly the descriptive text without departing from the utmost simplicity. In all essential matters, Mr. Walker's hand-book is a model for such works, and should be especially welcome just now, when the Metropolitan Museum is seeking to enlarge its own usefulness and foster the artistic education of artisans and craftsmen. Mr. Walker dwells strongly upon the necessity almost all tradespeople and workmen are under to have a good, even if not a thorough, grounding in drawing.

LAW DECISIONS.

THE AMERICAN DECISIONS. Containing the Cases of General Value and Authority Decided in the Courts of the Several States, from the earliest issue of the State Reports to the year 1869. Compiled and Annotated by JOHN PROFFATT, LL. D., and the Hon. A. C. FREEMAN. Vols. XIV. and XV. San Francisco: A. L. BANCROFT & Co. 1880.

The present volumes form part of a series which it will probably take about 75 volumes in all to complete. The aim of the publication is expressed in the title with sufficient accuracy, and attention was called in these columns about a year ago, when the work was begun, to the scope of the undertaking. Some doubts were expressed at the time as to the propriety and utility of the work, and nothing has occurred in the interval to cause any change to be made in the views then expressed. There seems to have been, however, sufficient demand for the books to warrant the enterprising publishers in continuing their publication, and to afford them a fair return for the great amount of capital necessarily required by the magnitude of the enterprise. Mr. John Proffatt, who was the editor of the first 11 volumes, died recently, and his place has been filled by the selection of the Hon. A. C. Freeman, who seems to have caught the spirit of enthusiasm for his work which distinguished all of Mr. Proffatt's efforts. The present volumes contain the leading cases decided in 16 different States which have been extracted from 33 volumes of reports issued between the years 1828 and 1827. The annotations by the editor, which are in some instances very thorough and copious, show in what manner the principles enunciated by the original decisions have been followed, modified, or restricted down to the present time. Abundant evidence is afforded that the work has been carefully and conscientiously done—in accordance with the design of the publication—as regards the selection of the cases as well as with reference to the accompanying notes. A word of commendation, too, may be added as to the clear and entirely satisfactory "Index to the editor's notes." The merits or demerits of the original design are not, of course, affected by these details, and the query referred to by Mr. Samuel Weller, regarding the alphabet, "whether it is worth going through so much to learn so little," is apt to rise provokingly often in the course of a consideration of the undertaking.

A ROMANCE OF GAUTIER.

CAPTAIN FRACASSE. From the French of THEOPHILE GAUTIER. By M. M. RIPLEY. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1880. "Leisure-Hour Series."

CAPTAIN FRACASSE. By THEOPHILE GAUTIER. Translated from the French by E. M. BEAM. New-York: 1880. "Transatlantic Series."

It is hardly necessary to speak of old acquaintances critically, even when they appear in new dresses. Nor does it seem warranted to inquire which of these two translations of Gautier's fantastic story is the better. Liberties have been taken in both cases with the original, but on different plans. To speak generally, it must be owned that Gautier's is not always a grateful style to change into another language, since it is hard to transfer the cleverness, the antithesis, wit, and exaggeration of the French genius into exactly their equivalent. The edition in the "Leisure-Hour Series" of the Messrs. Holt has illustrations by Doré, is well translated, and a pleasant book to hold and read.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.

—Appleton Morgan resumes in the June number of *Appletons' Journal* the considera tion of "The Shakspearean Myth," which he took up more than a year ago in the same magazine. In his hands the bard of Avon becomes a very thin and shadowy myth indeed. It is with ill-grace and grudgingly that he allows the great dramatist to survive as the mere hired copyist of the manuscripts of the plays which have all these years been stupidly attributed to him. Mr. Morgan produces evidence which at least appears satisfactory to himself, that the family of William Shakspeare were vulgar and illiterate, ignorant even of the proper spelling of their own name. It is galling to Anglo-Saxon pride to be compelled to acknowledge that our incomparable English playwright was, after all, only a degree or two removed from a frog-eating Frenchman, only a "Jacques-Pierre" corrupted in English pronunciation. This impostor of Stratford-on-Avon will be finally and fully exposed in a concluding paper next month. The remaining articles in this number of the *Journal* are selected. The first half of a story by Victor Cherbuliez, "Herr Drommel's Inconsistencies," is published; there is a second part of Dr. B. W. Richardson's series of papers on "Health at Home," from *Good Words*; a series of selections from "Senior's Conversations;" an article from the *Cornhill Magazine* on Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy;" some extracts on Siberia from "Russia and England from 1876 to 1880," and other selections from books or periodicals.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Victor Hugo has published his new volume, "Religion et Religions."

—Mr. Edwin Waugh has written a book entitled "In the Lake Country."

—Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and "Evangeline" have been translated into Bohemian.

—Mr. Robert Browning will bring out before long a companion volume to the "Dramatic Idyls" he published last Summer.

—The Greek Chamber of Deputies will shortly publish Dr. Sathas's collection of "Unedited Documents on the History of Greece in the Middle Ages." The work will be completed in 10 volumes, and will contain a long preface in French.

—The seventh volume of the late Mr. Lane's "Arabic Lexicon" will shortly be ready for publication under the editorship of Mr. Stanley Lane Poole.

—Dr. W. Wagner, of Hamburg, the editor of Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus" and a student of modern Greek literature, has just died, in his thirty-seventh year.

—Mr. Edwin Arnold, the author of "The Light of Asia," is son-in-law of the Rev. William H. Channing, of London, the nephew of Dr. Channing, and his biographer.

—The Massachusetts Historical Society, according to the *Harvard Register*, is pretty thoroughly a Harvard institution, and is managed almost wholly by Harvard men.

—The original "Essays in Aid of the Formation of Character," the first in the late Mr. J. Hain Friswell's "Gentle Life" series, have now reached the twenty-sixth edition.

—The eighth volume of the "Civil and Political Correspondence of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington," edited by his son, is promised by Mr. Murray for the present season.

—J. W. Bouton has almost ready John A. Weisse's book on Freemasonry. This work will be handsomely illustrated with full-page colored lithographs, and with numerous wood-cuts.

—Mr. Johan Soudan, the American correspondent of the Paris *Voltaire* and *Figaro*, is engaged in writing a book upon the United States, to be called "Le Voyage au Pays du Dollar."

—Prof. C. M. Woodward will soon publish a quarto volume containing "a complete account of the St. Louis Bridge," one of the greatest pieces of engineering work in this country.

—Mr. Ruskin is about bringing out a new edition of the "Seven Lamps of Architecture." It will contain the 14 original plates, a new preface and appendices, and 55 notes, and will be sold for about $10.

—Mr. Goldwin Smith's "Cowper," in the "English Men of Letters," fares hard at the hands of the critics, and is generally pronounced to be the poorest volume yet published in this series.

—Miss Louisa Alcott, the author of "Little Women," does not take kindly to being lionized by Summer visitors, and when she sees them coming slips quietly out of the back door, as Hawthorne used to do.

—The Executors of the late Sir Anthony Panizzi have presented to the Trustees of the British Museum a volume of his collections and papers relating to the life and times of Pope Boniface VIII. and the Templars.

—Mr. Grant Allen thinks that Dr. Lindsay's "Mind in the Lower Animals" "displays an immense deal of industry, but a singularly small amount of either philosophical insight or common-sense judgment."

—Prof. A. H. Sayce is engaged upon a thoroughly revised and corrected edition of George Smith's "Chaldean Genesis." The new edition will contain some fresh matter and translations of tablets recently brought to the British Museum.

—Karl Hillebrand's "Six Lectures on the History of German Thought from the Seven Years' War to the Death of Goethe" is one of the strongest books of the season, and Dr. John Caird's "Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion" is another.

—Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins, Professor of Geology in Owens College, Manchester, the author of "Early Man in Britain, and his Place in the Tertiary Period," has accepted an invitation to give a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, next Autumn.

—The Hibbert lectures for 1880, on "The Influence of the Institutions, Thought, and Culture of Rome on Christianity and the Development of the Catholic Church," by M. Ernest Renan, are being translated by the Rev. Charles Beard, of Liverpool, and will be published very shortly.

—Prof. A. H. Sayce, in a letter to the *Academy*, confesses that since his recent visit to Suez and its neighborhood, he has been entirely brought over to Brugsch-Bey's theory of the exodus, which makes the exodus take place across the Sirbonian Lake, and not in any part of the Red Sea.

—Dr. William M. Taylor's lectures delivered before the students of the Princeton Theological Seminary in February of this year will be published this month by A. D. F. Randolph & Co. At the time of the delivery of these lectures they were remarkable for lucidity, closeness of argument, and aptness of illustration.

—Rollo's "Journey to Cambridge," illustrated by Francis G. Atwood and published by A. Williams & Co., is the most brilliant and witty piece of pure fun yet produced by the new Harvard school of writers. It will be enjoyed and relished as a supplement to the "Rollo Books" by the late Jacob Abbott, and is an admirable take-off.

—"A History of Pottery and Porcelain from the Earliest Period," by H. M. Westropp, author of the "Hand-book of Archæology and Manual of Precious Stones," is announced by R. Worthington, of No. 770 Broadway. This work will contain a complete list of the marks of different manufacturers of pottery and porcelain.

—Concord being in want of a guide-book, Messrs. Lothrop & Co. will shortly publish a work of this character on this New-England town. The book will be edited and written in part by Mr. G. B. Bartlett. Robert French and Miss Humphreys will furnish some of the illustrations. There will be many items of special interest in this book on the home of Hawthorne and Emerson.

—Mr. John Fiske is preparing a preface to the eighth volume of "The Hundred Greatest Men," a collection of engraved portraits, with biographical sketches, now publishing in London. The general preface is by Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the other special prefaces are by Matthew Arnold, Dean Stanley, James Anthony Froude, Prof. Helmholtz, H. Taine, Prof. Max Müller, and M. Renan.

—The book most likely to make a sensation in England among the readers of religious biography is the "Memoirs of Richard Waldo Sibthorp." His life has special interest for those whose minds are drawn to the study of the phenomena of subjective religion. He was never either an Anglican or a Romanist, and had the rare merit of changing frequently back and forth without losing the friendship of men like Mr. Gladstone.

—Under the title of "Ancient Philosophies for Modern Readers," the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is bringing out a series of small monographs on the chief systems of ancient philosophy. The volumes in preparation and shortly to appear are "Stoicism," by the Rev. W. W. Capes; "Platonism," by Mr. R. L. Nettleship; "Epicureanism," by Mr. W. Wallace, and "Aristotelianism," by the Rev. I. Gregory Smith. The subjects will be treated in their bearing upon modern speculation.

—"E. D. Gerard," now announced as the author of the novel "Reata," a serial which has been running through *Blackwood* for a year past, stands for the names of two ladies who have a hereditary connection with literature. The are descendants of Prof. Gerard, of Aberdeen, whose work on "Taste" was held in great repute in the last century until superseded by that of the elder Alison, who was the great-grandfather of these ladies. The elder of these co-authors is understood to be the wife of Col. Von Laszowski, commanding a regiment of Uhlans in the Austrian service.

—The University of Dublin is unusually active in intellectual work. Prof. Edward Dowden's brilliant lectures on "Goethe," delivered in Trinity College, for the special benefit not only of the students, but of the ladies of Alexandra College, have given offense on account of certain vague assertions that the developments of the whole of manhood is a higher object than the adherence to commonplace and traditional morality, but the discussion has not lessened the attendance. A translation of Düntzer's "Life of Goethe" is in the hands of a Dublin scholar, and the college atmosphere is full of all manner of plans and proposals in the various departments of science and literature. Prof. Atkinson has finished his work on the fac-simile of the "Book of Leinster," a book which will be of priceless value to Irish scholars, and a large work on the development of Hebrew society and politics is in preparation by a young and yet unknown author. Dr. Houghton's book on "Physical Geography" has just been published in the "Dublin University Press Series," and Prof. Mahaffy's "Greek Literature," of which a simultaneous edition is to be issued in this country, is to appear immediately.

—The Marquis of Bute's translation of "The Roman Breviary" into English has been the work of nine years. It is in two volumes, called respectively "Winter" and "Summer." Different parts of the Roman Breviary have long been translated for the use of the faithful in English-speaking countries, but this is the first time that the whole of the prayer of the Roman Church has been laid open to the English reader. The book is a translation from the Latin, and where the original texts are Hebrew, Chaldee, or Greek, the rendering is not these texts, but the breviary Latin translated into idiomatic English. The Marquis has had the assistance of numerous parties in his own communion, and in the translation of the hymns has drawn largely upon the work of Anglican scholars, like the Rev. Dr. Littledale, the Rev. W. J. Blew, the Rev. W. J. Copeland, Mr. J. D. Chambers, and others, to whom the rendering of the Latin hymns into English has been a literary pastime. Aside from the great value of this translation of the Roman Breviary in liturgical studies, it is also important for its suggestions as to the correct reading of many passages in the Scriptures. The translator has freely availed himself of whatever helps were at hand, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic in their origin, and his work will do more to increase liturgical worship among all sorts of religious people than can easily be estimated. The two volumes comprise about 2,000 pages, closely printed, and are issued by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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FRENCH WITH AN ENGLISH ACCENT.

From London Truth.

Anything more utterly absurd than the contemplated performance of "L'Aventurière" in French by English artists, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, it is difficult to imagine. Mr. Alfred Wigan and Mr. Charles Mathews were accomplished French scholars, and yet, when abroad they attempted to act in French, they were painful failures, for their intonation betrayed their Anglo origin. That English artists should perform in French in Paris would be foolish, but that they should do this in England is absolutely ridiculous. Miss Geneviève Ward herself has, I believe, already played in French in Paris, and it is possible that she may conceal her natural accent, but that all concerned will be able to do this, is not to be expected. How we should laugh at the notion of the Comédie Française troupe performing "Still Waters Run Deep," or some such play, in English in this country, and yet this would be nothing like the folly of their performing it in English in Paris. I do not think that I have met in my life half a dozen English men or women able to speak French so as to convey the impression that they were French people, and they had passed the greater portion of their lives abroad. To speak, or rather to repeat speeches and dialogue, in French with an accent is very easy, to repeat them without an accent is almost impossible for foreigners. Even those whose accent is perfect fail in intonation, for, though each word may be correctly spoken, yet the entire phrase has a barbarous and jarring effect in the ears of an audience. In foreign capitals, private theatricals in French are a favorite amusement, and the troupe generally consists of one or two Frenchmen, and an *olla podrida* of other nationalities. The differences between the real and the sham Simon Pures can be perceived at once. Of all foreigners, probably the Poles speak French the best; indeed, it is said that they can sometimes only be recognized by the hyper-grammatical purity of their phrases. Russians have a marked sing-song intonation, and can at once be distinguished. German, Italian, and Spanish French is about as bad as the Anglo-French which we pride ourselves. A German converts every "p" into a "b," an Italian makes every word that begins with "s" commence with "es." Parisian French is a very different thing from provincial French, and this latter, which is very artificial, is the French of the stage.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BILL.

MR. HAYDEN'S VIEW OF THE QUESTION—RAILROAD PROBLEMS IN NEW-YORK STATE—THE HEPBURN COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been interested in reading the railroad view of the question, as set forth in today's TIMES, by Mr. Hayden, Traffic Manager of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Giving Mr. Hayden credit for desiring to state the case fairly, there are some points which he looks at wholly from a railroad standpoint, and the public interest in having equal rates for like service is apparently not thought of; this is a peculiarity of railroad management.

A recent instance of this which came to my notice was where an old-established saw mill was driven out of business by a newly-established competitor, simply because the railroad gave the new mill a more favorable rate of freight. The railroad doubtless did not mean to break down the old mill, but in their effort to develop traffic did so; that is, in developing business for their road, they ruined one man's business while developing that of another.

Mr. Hayden states that the third section of the bill provides that "whatever is charged to one person for freight shall be charged to another—neither more nor less;" but he omits the very important qualification which the words "for like and contemporaneous service" make. The same words are also used in connection with the provision that "no railroad corporation shall charge more for the transporting of freight from one local station to another, or from a local station to a terminus, or from a terminus to a local station, than they charge for a like and contemporaneous service from one terminus to another."

Mr. Hayden thinks this might be construed to mean that his road, under this provision, could only charge upon local business a pro rata share of the through rate. I do not think this is a fair construction to put upon this section, because I do not think the local business could be considered "like," although it might be "contemporaneous" service. The truth is, that most of the opposition to the Hepburn Anti-discrimination comes from parties who have been unduly favored by the railroad companies, and they are now fighting for the continuance of this privilege to the few against the interest of the many.

The first part of section 3 of this bill says: "No railroad shall grant or allow to any person or persons upon the transportation of freight, either directly or indirectly, any secret rate, rebate, drawback, unreasonable allowance for use of cars, or any undue advantage whatever, nor, directly or indirectly, charge to, or receive from, any person or persons, or association or corporation, any greater or less sum, compensation, or reward, than is charged to or received from any other person or persons, association or corporation, for like or contemporaneous service." This is the essence of the bill in question.

In the argument for State ownership of railroads submitted to the German Parliament by the Government appears the following passage:

"*Uniform Treatment of Shippers.*—If the right to the exclusive conduct of transportation over his road granted to the constructor of a railroad should be united with the condition that it shall open for the use of the whole community, as the nature of a public highway requires, then its use must be secured to everybody on equal terms. The most difficult and at the same time the most important task devolving on the Government is with regard to the fixing of the rates of the railroads. In order that the railroads' practical monopoly of transportation may not degenerate into a system of extortion on the traffic which depends upon them, the fixing of the rates must not be left to the arbitrary will of the parties working the roads.

* * * * *

"*Stability and Uniformity of the Tariffs.*—Just as much as the moderation of the railroad tariff is an important consideration to the successful development of the commercial system, so are their stability and equality.

* * * * *

"The granting of these secret advantages in transportation in the most diversified ways to individual shippers, and in particular the so-called rebate system, is the most injurious misuse of the powers granted to railroad corporations. It is the duty of the Government to oppose this evil, to uphold the principle of the equal treatment of all shippers, and to enforce the Legislative regulations on this subject."

It is this principle which the friends of reform in railroad management are contending for. The railroads at first denied that this principle had been infringed upon. When it was overwhelmingly proved that it had been, they then sought to justify these practices by arguing that they were expedient. They brought hundreds of favored shippers to Albany free of charge, to impress legislators with the idea that it was the desire of the public that things should continue as they are. A gentleman asked one of these individuals at Albany, on Tuesday last, if he could point out any unreasonable feature in this bill, and if so, why he did not suggest an amendment. The answer was: "We don't want any bill; we are satisfied with things as they are."

Mr. Hayden complains of the heavy penalties of this bill. The only penalty, aside from damages, was fixed at $100, and this was reduced in the Assembly to $50. In some other States penalties for violation of the law by railroads are very much heavier, including imprisonment for officers knowingly committing the violation.

Mr. Hayden says that the rule in the third section of the bill providing for charging one person the same as another under like circumstances "would render wholly impracticable the present system of making through rates to and from the hundreds of Western points." This has also been the chief argument of the shippers who appeared at Albany in opposition to the bill, but they have utterly failed to back up their assertions with reasons. The bill does not prohibit special rates, and should it become a law the roads will be free to give special rates to manufacturers and others with whom it may be necessary, but they will not be able to continue the present system of favoritism, because the making of secret rates is prohibited, and if they give one manufacturer a special rate they would on request, be obliged to extend it to other manufacturers in the same line at the same place.

Mr. Hayden speaks of cutting down local rates so that the road would not have enough revenue to pay for working it. I believe a fair interpretation of the words "like service" would prevent the dependence of their local rate upon their through rate; but even if it did not, it would simply be giving the general public the benefit of a principle which the New-York Central Road has given to a few favored shippers under the pledge of secrecy, an instance of which is the contract made with Schoelkoph & Mathews, which is given in full in the Hepburn Committee's report. In this contract the road stipulated with this firm that for a period of five years their rates should be a certain proportion of the through rate.

Further, there are many who believe that the local rates on the New-York Central Road are too high; it runs through the most populous portions of the Empire State; the traffic is immense; the road could afford to carry freight, as compared with other roads, for the same rate that it is obliged to carry passengers, as compared with other roads. When the great railroad war between the New-York Central, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad took place some years ago, both the latter roads suspended dividends, but the New-York Central continued its regular 8 per cent. dividend through all this war, and everybody knows that they were enabled to do so because they made up by their local traffic what they lost on through business; and when we reflect upon the millions of watered stock which have received these regular 8 per cent. returns, can we wonder that the people of this State are restive under such treatment? The favored few who have succeeded in getting into the good graces of the New-York Central's management may be satisfied, but the mass of the people would like to share in these low rates, and especially the farmers, who would like to get their produce to market upon rates which would not compare so unfavorably with those of their Western competitors.

It is stated at Albany that the railroads have the power in the present Senate to kill not alone the Anti-discrimination bill, but the Commissioners bill also. As regards the former, they are disposed to let shippers "fight it out," as they term it, the railroads themselves taking no active part in opposing the bill, but when they carry persons opposed to the bill to Albany free and charge its advocates regular prices, it is pretty evident upon which side their influence is thrown. One thing is certain, if these bills are killed, the Republican Party thereby breaks its pledges and assumes a heavy responsibility, which the voters of this State will remember. It will, however, only postpone the issue, for it will be renewed again and again. It is a question of the rights of the many as against the privileges of the few, and the ultimate recognition of the former cannot be doubted.

MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 15, 1880.

THE WEST-STREET IMPROVEMENT.

REASONS GIVEN BY PROPERTY-OWNERS IN FAVOR OF THE PENDING BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The bill now pending before the Legislature known as the West-street Improvement bill has been attacked in such unmeasured terms by persons either ignorant of its scope and meaning or having some selfish interest to serve in preventing its passage, that it seems proper to lay a brief statement of the reasons urged for its becoming a law before the public. It was introduced for the purpose of providing compensation to the owners of wharf and bulkhead property whose rights might be interfered with by the Commissioners of Docks in the course of the improvement of West-street, and, as originally introduced, provided that compensation should be made to all whose rights should be encroached upon by the Dock Commissioners. This provision was opposed upon the ground that it would involve the payment of large sums of money, and the present bill was a compromise, which was thought to secure to the owners of property what might be an equivalent for a surrender of the rights which projected improvements will destroy. These rights were acquired under a grant from the City, under the following circumstances: In 1798, by authority of the Legislature, West-street was laid out as the permanent exterior line of the City upon the North River. It was necessary to have the street built. To build it involved a large expense for sinking the crib of stone, suitably faced with timbers toward the river, and for making the filling behind it, to complete (including the stone-work and the earth) the 70 feet required by the plan.

The City wished to avoid the large expense of this operation, to be paid for out of its Treasury or by taxation, and, therefore, imposed upon the grantees the entire cost of sinking the bulkheads, and making West-street of the full width of 70 feet, the City retaining the legal title to the soil under water on which West-street was built, and preserving the street for free public use, but granting all the wharfage and all the advantages and emoluments of any and every kind whatsoever which should accrue from the use of West-street as a wharf to the party building West-street at his own cost, to be held and enjoyed by such party and his heirs and assigns forever. The present owners of bulkheads and wharfage rights on the line of West-street, whose rights are now in question, are the heirs and assigns of the parties to whom these grants were made. In these grants West-street is described as the permanent exterior line. In this bulkhead property large amounts of money have been invested, and a very considerable portion of it is now held by estates in trust, the right to collect wharfage from the bulkhead having been regarded by everybody as a safe investment.

The act of 1871 creating the Department of Docks authorized it to acquire wharf property not owned by the City by purchase or by legal proceedings, in the same manner now provided for acquiring private property for public streets, which was, in effect, a determination by the Legislature that such property should be paid for by the City. It was understood by every one that this had relation to wharves, bulkheads, and piers, in case they should be destroyed or interfered with by the improvements to be made under that act. For proof of this we refer to the following provisions of the act of April, 1871, section 99, subdivision 4, (page 1287, Laws of 1871.) "The said board of the Department of Docks is hereby authorized to acquire in the name and for the benefit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and any and all wharf property in the said City to which the Corporation of the City of New-York then has no right or title, and any rights, terms, easements, and privileges pertaining to any wharf property in said City, and not owned by said corporation; and said board may acquire the same either by purchase or by process of law, as therein provided." The act then proceeds with customary provisions of detail providing for an attempted agreement upon price, and the execution thereupon of "the necessary conveyances and covenants for vesting said property, rights, terms, easements, or privileges in, and assuring the same to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York forever, and said owners shall be paid such prices from the City Treasury as hereinafter provided," and for legal proceedings for appraisement of value in case of non-agreement and payment of the award.

It is plain enough that the words "rights, easements, or privileges," as here used, were intended to describe wharfage rights of the precise character of these rights of the West-street private owners, and in a case where the Dock Commissioners found themselves unable to agree with one of those West-street bulkhead owners as to the price to be paid to him for the acquisition of his rights by the City, they, through the Corporation Counsel, commenced legal proceedings in the Supreme Court for the appointment of appraisers to determine the value of such rights. So it appears that the act which the opponents of the present bill claim gives the right to take this property without compensation provides in distinct terms for compensation to the bulkhead and wharf owners whose property might be taken or destroyed. The claim that they are deprived of compensation is founded upon a provision of the act which, it is clear, had no such intention. The opponents of the bill assume that because the Constitution does not prevent the City's doing an unjust thing, therefore, the City should do it. The City could with as much propriety take proceedings to close certain of its streets and build on such streets, which it no doubt owns, and close up the fronts of the present houses on the line of those streets, as to commit this present threatened spoliation of property.

The courts in such case have no power to do equity, and therefore the owners of this property appeal to the Legislature to repair the injury which it is claimed they may suffer under the act of 1871, and to make provision by which their rights shall be protected, the destruction of their property avoided, and they relieved from the consequences of the construction which has been put upon the act in a case tried at Special Term. As the street is to be widened 250 feet, it was deemed wise that the control of the bulkhead be placed under the direction of the Dock Commissioners, in the same manner as the wharves and piers are now, that there may be no conflict of jurisdiction between the Department of Docks and those having control of the streets, and the space of 50 feet was thought sufficient for the receipt and delivery of merchandise, and provision was made in the bill putting that space under the jurisdiction of the Dock Department. The outcry that has been raised against the bill in question, upon the ground that it proposes to transfer immensely valuable wharf property from the hands of the City to private parties, has nothing to justify it. It merely leaves the ownership to stand as at present, transferring it from the old to the new line. It has been alleged in some quarters that this bill substantially transfers to the owners of the bulkheads and wharfage rights the title to the outer 50 feet of the new exterior street, with the right to build warehouses in like manner as upon lots owned in fee in the ordinary manner, or otherwise to use it as if it were ordinary private property, instead of being part of a wharf. An examination of the provisions of the bill will clearly exhibit the groundlessness of these objections. The provisions of this act do not give to the private owners any title whatever to the 50 feet. They leave that title in the City, and they preserve for that 50 feet its character of a wharf. The widening of West-street to nearly four times its present width (certainly a costly operation) does not give to the bulkhead owners a single additional inch of water-front, and this great enlargement of the width of the street is not required, and is not proposed to be made for wharf purposes, but for street purposes. The bill when first proposed had the support of a majority of the City officers, who fully understood its purpose and details, and admitted its justice. Now, for some unexplained reason, some of them adopt a different course, and insist upon carrying out the policy of the City's acquiring all the wharves and bulkheads around the City, without making compensation, if possible, and the plans which contemplate that all such wharves and bulkheads shall be improved at public expense, and the management of the property and the collection of rents be put in the hands of public officers.

This policy and these plans were the outgrowth of a period of reckless extravagance and official corruption in Municipal affairs under the Tweed Ring, and the construction now sought to be given to the act of 1871, in its effect on property-owners, is a continuation of the spoliation then in vogue, and more properly belongs to that time than the present.

WARD MCALLISTER, AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND,
CHARLES SPEAR, FREDERICK CLARKSON,
FREDERICK KUHNE, HENRY W. BIBBY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 17, 1880.

A HOME VIEW OF THE LAUREATE.

From the London World.

The current number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains what is probably the very worst composition in metre to which a distinguished poet ever had the audacity to sign his name. Mr. Tennyson has written in his time a liberal quantity of nonsense, as well as a large amount of immortal verse. His present contribution to Mr. Knowles's review reads like a travesty of the most meaningless and the least musical of the transcendental rubbish which his Muse poured forth when she was feeling her way from semi-inarticulate childhood to clear and tuneful maturity. Its title is "De Profundis," and its subject a baby's birth. After some 50 or 60 lines of blank verse, altogether below Mr. Tennyson's standard, comes, by way of conclusion, the following incoherent outburst, which appears to be inspired in equal degrees by the spirit of the "Proverbial Philosophy" and the Athanasian Creed:

"Hallowed be Thy name—Halleluiah!
Infinite Ideality!
Immeasurable Reality!
Infinite Personality!
Hallowed be Thy name—Halleluiah!

We feel we are nothing—for all is Thou and in Thee;
We feel we are something—that also has come from Thee.
We are nothing, O Thou—but Thou wilt help us to be.
Hallowed be Thy name—Halleluiah!"

Now, it may be said, without hesitation, that this is pure, absolute, unmitigated nonsense, and we suspect that the correct nomenclature of the piece would be "The Laureate's Little Joke." When Charles Kingsley published the "Water Babies" there were not wanting critics who declared that its author's object was to test how much the British public would stand. It seems very much as if Mr. Tennyson had been making the same experiment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 15, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Resin, bbls.	111
Cotton, bales	586	Oil, bbls.	50
Eggs, pkgs.	1,760	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,500
Flour, bbls.	14,966	Oil, lubricat'g, bbls.	37
Cornmeal, bags	23	Pea-nuts, bags	67
Wheat, bushels	58,800	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	49,050	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,446
Oats, bushels	26,500	Lard, tcs.	1,060
Rye, bushels	17,800	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	4,870	Butter, pkgs.	2,348
Oat-meal, bbls.	165	Cheese, pkgs.	5,561
Grease, pkgs.	140	Starch, pkgs.	5,106
Grass-seed, bags	136	Tallow, pkgs.	407
Hides, bales	19	Tea, pkgs.	3
Hops, bales	37	Tobacco, hhds.	137
Lead, pigs	766	Tobacco, pkgs.	173
Leather, sides	7,041	Whisky, bbls.	1,233
Spirits Turp., bbls.	86		

COFFEE—Rio dull, with fair invoices quoted at 14¼c., and other grades proportionately.... Other kinds in more demand, with values about as last quoted, and sales noted of 1,350 bags Maracaibo and 4,000 bags Laguayra on private terms.

COTTON—Business in the option line has been to a fair aggregate, at an improvement of 10@12 points.... Early deliveries attracted less attention, but were quoted up ¼c. ℔ ℔.... Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 755 bales, including 130 bales to spinners, 625 bales to exporters.... Low Middling quoted at 11 7-16c.@11 9-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Middling at 11 13-16c.@11 15-16c.; Fair at 13 5-16c.@13 11-16c.... And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 128,700 bales, basis of Middling.... Exports from all the shipping ports thus far since Sept. 1, 2,170,647 bales to Great Britain and 1,180,473 bales to the Continent, against 1,882,206 bales to Great Britain and 1,335,485 bales to the Continent same time in the preceding Cotton year.... The Cotton Exchange to-day—under the recent decision—adjourned over the Whitsuntide holidays to Wednesday next, thus conforming to the action of the Cotton interest at Liverpool.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
May	300	11.69@11.72
June	14,800	11.73@11.80
July	27,000	11.79@11.87
August	50,400	11.76@12.00
September	5,000	11.38@11.51
October	7,300	10.95@11.05
November	2,800	10.71@10.84
December	2,800	10.71@10.84

Transferable orders issued at 11.80.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
May	11.67@11.69	11.77@11.79
June	11.73	11.83@11.84
July	11.73	11.82@11.83
August	11.83	11.94
September	11.39@11.39	11.45@11.47
October	10.91@10.93	10.99@11.00
November	10.71@10.73	10.79@10.80
December	10.71@10.73	10.78@10.80

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

May	11.66	September	11.37
June	11.69	October	10.89
July	11.75	November	10.69
August	11.77	December	10.70

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	New-Orleans and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Ordinary	10⅛	[illegible]	10⅜
Good Ordinary	10⅝	[illegible]	10⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Low Middling	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Low Middling	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Strict Good Middling	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Middling Fair	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Fair	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9¾	Low Middling	10 11-16
Strict Good Ordinary	10 1-16	Middling	11 5-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after since our last, for home use, as well as for shipment, and has been quoted about steady. City Mill Extras attracted a fair share of attention from the export interest. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,350 bbls. of all grades.... Included in the reported sales were [illegible] bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4 40@$5 for poor to choice, and up to $5 25 for fancy, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75 for poor to good; 1,900 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the previous range of $5 60@$6 for fair to very fancy, mainly at $5 70@$5 80 for good to choice; and South American brands quoted at $6@$6 25, the latter for fancy; and ordinary to very fancy English brands at $4 90@$5 25, mostly at $4 75@$5 (good Winter do. for the United Kingdom, brought $5 75); 1,750 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4 75@$5 65 for inferior to very fancy, mainly at $5 [illegible] [illegible]

WHEAT—Under freer and quite urgent offerings, in the face of very light receipts, prices receded to-day materially on Winter grades, yielding about 1½c.@2c. in the instance of No. 1 Red, and 1c.@1½c. on No. 1 White. [illegible]

CORN—Declined generally about 1½c. a bushel on a moderate movement as well for early delivery as in the option line.... [illegible]

OATS—Business has been fairly active in Mixed, which was further advanced 1c.@1½c. a bushel, leaving off firmly. White attracted less attention, and closed in favor of buyers.... [illegible]

RYE—Unchanged; quiet to-day. A boat-load of Canada reported sold at 91c. in bond, and a car-load of State at 87c.

BARLEY—Very quiet, at about previous quotations.

BARLEY-MALT—Dull, at unaltered figures.

FEED—A good demand noted, at advanced prices, on light offerings.... [illegible]

RYE-FEED—At $22.

HIDES—Have been moderately active at generally firm prices.... [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull and heavy, with strained to good Strained quoted at $1 55@$1 62½.... [illegible] Spirits Turpentine in very slack request, with merchantable quoted at the close at 28½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in more demand in the seaboard markets at a shade firmer prices; quoted here, for early delivery, at 7½c.@7¾c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at [illegible].... Crude in [illegible].... Naphtha at 5¼c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7½c.... At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7½c.

PROVISIONS—Dealings in Hog products have been on a restricted scale, and indicative of little change as to values.... [illegible]

tcs., July, at $7 32½@$7 37½.... City Steam Lard steady and in demand; quoted at the close at $7 20.... Sales reported of 370 tcs., at $7 20; of No. 1 City, sales of 50 tcs., at $7.... Refined Lard quiet; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, $7 62½.... BEEF and BEEF HAMS dull at previous figures.... BUTTER, CHEESE, and EGGS about as last quoted.... TALLOW moderately sought after since our last, with sales reported of 300,000 ℔. at 6c.@6 3-16c., latter for fancy.... STEARINE inactive; City quoted at 8c.@8¼c., and Western at 8c.; sales of 300 tcs. for future delivery, on private terms.... Of Grease, 112 tcs. common sold at 5⅛c.... Of refined Yellow Cotton-seed Oil, 100 bbls., seller's option, the remainder of the week, at 41c.

RICE—Has been in fair request in the jobbing line, with Carolina, fair to good, 6¼c.@7¼c.; prime to choice, 7½c.@7¾c.; Rangoon, 5⅞c.@6c., duty paid; do., 3¼c.@3½c. in bond.

SKINS—Deer have been attracting a moderate share of attention on the basis of the recently reduced figures. [illegible]

SUGARS—Raw inactive at 7¼c.@7 9-16c. for fair and 7¾c.@7 11-16c. for good Refining Cuba, with sales noted of 250 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7⅜c.@7 11-16c.... Refined dull at former rates.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted at $1 12 bid, and up to $1 13 asked.

FREIGHTS—The movement has been moderately active, mostly in the Grain interest, and in instances of steam room for Liverpool a shade higher figures.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,750 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., mainly through freight, and by outport steamers at 3-16d.@7-32d.; 1,900 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d., (chiefly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s.;) [illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 15.—Cotton firmer; some sales higher; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 129 bales; gross, 1,349 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,280 bales; to the Continent, 745 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 150,263 bales.

GALVESTON, May 15.—Cotton quiet; low grades unsalable; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 213 bales; exports coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 506 bales; stock, 28,[illegible] bales.

CHARLESTON, May 15.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 104 bales; exports coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 25,884 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 15.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 145 bales; exports coastwise, 1,421 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 10,630 bales.

MOBILE, May 15.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; net receipts, 49 bales; exports coastwise, 113 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 24,839 bales.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; receipts, 281 bales; shipments, 711 bales; sales, 1,749 bales; stock, 46,516 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—Wool—The market is unsettled, and hardly enough business doing to make a price. During the past week a few large lots were sold, but as the price was not made public it would be difficult to say what a round lot of Michigan, Ohio, or Pennsylvania would bring. Manufacturers generally are out of the market. The total sales for the week were only 514,600 ℔., of which 415,800 ℔. were domestic—the smallest for many years. The firmness of the English market makes holders of foreign Wool less disposed to urge sales. There is no movement as yet in new Spring California, very little having been received. The sales include Ohio XX at 50c.; Michigan at 45c.; New-York X at 45c.; medium Maine at 50c.; fine old Kentucky Combing at 40c.; Unwashed and unmerchantable Fleeces at 30c.@47c.; Eastern Oregon at 33c.; Territory at 35c.@38c.; Scoured, at 54c.@81c.; Super and X Pulled, at 45c.@60c.; Spring California at 30c.@34c.; Fall do at 25c.; Australian at 48c.@48c.; English Combing at 55c.; Montevideo at 37½c.@41c.

THE FEAST OF SCHEBUOTH.

Hebrews from all parts of the City and its vicinity attended the celebration of the feast of Schebuoth in the Temple Emanu-El yesterday. The magnificent edifice was crowded in every portion, and hundreds of persons stood in the vestibules during the services, which were begun at 9:30 A. M. and closed at 1 P. M. A special and interesting feature of the observances was the confirmation of 87 children—42 boys and 45 girls. During the preliminary services they assembled in the main vestibule and marched up the centre aisle, escorted by Vice-President L. Rosenfeld, Moses Schloss, Chairman of the Ritual Committee, and the members of the School Committee. On reaching the platform they were formally examined by Dr. Gottheil, the Rabbi, as to their religious duties. Each child afterward made the profession of faith and an avowal of the Ten Commandments. A sermon upon the subject of confirmation and the duties of parents, guardians, and children in relation thereto was delivered by Dr. Gottheil, after which the children marched to the Ark to receive the Rabbi's blessing. A special programme of music was interpreted by the choir, with organ and violin accompaniment. The decorations of the temple for the occasion consisted of floral arches and a profusion of potted palms and other plants.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—Joshua Whitcomb.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Child of the State.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Romeo and Juliet.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Boccaccio.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Brook.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—Kerry Gow.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—The Spectre Knight.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hobbies.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Prestidigitation.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Boarding-school.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings.
THE AQUARIUM—Our Bijah, &c. Matinée.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Vie Parisienne.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, rising temperature, south to west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

It is thought that the scheme of the House Committee on Commerce to pass the River and Harbor Appropriation bill to-day, under suspension of the rules, may be defeated by a concert of action among the more honest of the members. After the States have been called to present bills, the committees will be next in order, and Mr. Reagan's committee propose to bring forward then their Appropriation bill and force it through the House. Should the friends of economy combine, the day may be exhausted in various ways before the committees can be reached. This extravagant bill appropriates $8,523,000 for the "improvement" of streams and harbors in various sections of the country. Following the judicious example of previous framers of similar bills, the members charged with the management of this one have distributed the items of the appropriation in such a way that nearly every Congressional district is embraced in its provisions. It will be difficult to find enough righteous men to stand up against legislation designed to scatter the public money among their constituents.

There is strong circumstantial evidence to sustain the charge that Cadet Whittaker mutilated himself, or was a consenting party thereto, if the act was performed by others. The clue to the case is the identification of his peculiar style of penmanship in the so-called note of warning which he said that he had received. This is stronger evidence against Whittaker than any which has been secured against any other person who may have been suspected. But the whole direction of the inquiry has been to establish the original theory that Whittaker mutilated himself. If Whittaker's guilt shall become established, it will be evident that he is an adept in dissimulation. Isolated and friendless, and driven into an abnormal frame of mind by his unnatural surroundings, he must be supposed to have conceived the notion that a bloody assault upon him, as a colored Cadet, would be so entirely in keeping with the manners and customs of West Point that his invention would receive credence. And if he is really the author of a deception, as the evidence would appear to conclude, Whittaker has borne himself with great fortitude and skill. His conviction of falsehood would disappoint all generous people, but it would not materially modify the severity of the popular judgment respecting the unfortunate management of West Point.

The Charleston *News and Courier* says that "white supremacy is the keystone" of the Democratic policy in South Carolina, and adds that it "has been proved to be consistent with a generous recognition of the political rights of the colored people." Of course, everything depends on what people may regard as "rights," and what they may think constitutes a "generous recognition" of them. The rights of any race are hardly secure where the absolute supremacy of another is the policy of the party in possession of the Government. It is very easy to tell that "white supremacy" means Democratic supremacy in South Carolina, for the summary suppression of the white Republican vote leaves no doubt on that point. On the whole, republican-democratic government, as interpreted outside of the States where the views of the *News and Courier* prevail, does not admit of race "supremacy" as a recognized policy for any party, nor does it admit of leaving the rights of any class to the "generosity" of another.

Stories of the massacre of miners and prospectors among the cañons of the Ute reservation must, at present, be received with some caution. There is a curious lack of coherency in the tale of the alleged survivor of eighteen explorers on the Gunnison River, as well as a lack of corroborative evidence of its truth. Nevertheless, it is true that miners are pressing into the Ute country, and that the Utes are preparing for war. It is also true that all these facts are perfectly well known to Congress, and that the bill to ratify the late agreement to vacate their reservation will not be reached at this session, unless it is taken up out of the regular course of business. This time, certainly, nobody will hesitate to fix the responsibility for the impending Indian war.

The visit of two United States men-of-war to the waters along the boundary between Nicaragua and the United States of Colombia continues to excite the good people of the latter Republic; or, to put the case more exactly, the Panama Railroad people are excited. They see a rival transit project in the innocent attempt to establish a coaling station in the Golfo Dulce. It is announced that the Colombian Government has sent 2,000 soldiers to dislodge the foreigners, having first warned the man-of-war that they must leave the coast. This tempest in a teapot will probably subside when it is found that an American citizen owns a sixty years' lease of the Chiriqui tract, and that the Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, made a conditional contract for a coaling station with the leaseholders twenty years ago.

THE ADJOURNMENT SCHEME.

The Ways and Means Committee, which has had neither time nor inclination to push forward its legitimate work, has shown amazing alacrity in pressing the resolution to adjourn—a resolution which is calculated and intended to let them out of the bad hole in which they have shut themselves. They have succeeded, by the aid of an almost solid Republican vote, in getting their resolution passed by the House. Mr. Randall now breathes easier. The committee was really in danger of being compelled to do something, or of letting something be done. There was a possibility that when the House got control of its omnibus tariff bill the bill might be cut, and some portions of it passed in spite of the committee. To shut off this peril, Mr. Randall set in motion the plan for an adjournment at the end of the month. He was deftly and zealously aided by Mr. Garfield, who for once really "led" his party—a function he has signally failed in at the rare intervals when he has desired to direct its course towards some wholesome legislation. Mr. Garfield's argument was of the politico-meteorological order. He is afraid of the "political cyclone" which will sweep over the country after the conventions meet. He contemplates with alarm the spectacle of Congress then resolving itself into a political debating club, in which the representatives of each party will be striving to make political capital, instead of attending to legislation. His alarm is inconsistent. Congress has been very little but a political debating club for the last half year, and Mr. Garfield has done his best to confine it to this part, and to make the performance as feeble and ineffectual as possible. With what self-respect can a man object to Congress continuing in session because it will do nothing, when he has been working with might and main for months to keep it from doing anything? It is not because we shall get no legislation from Congress, but because he is afraid that we may get it, that Mr. Garfield is in such a hurry to get under shelter from the "political cyclone."

The Senator-elect from Ohio is very much disturbed about a series of political debates in Congress. Why should he be? Cannot the Republicans hold their own in such a contest? There might be many worse things for the country than the development of the opinions of their Representatives and Senators. We should at least be able to discover whether they have any opinions. Perhaps it is the disagreeable necessity of forming a judgment on current issues which afflicts Mr. Garfield and his Republican friends. We can understand that some of the Democrats, who have the courage of their convictions, might worry some of their opponents unpleasantly if they had time enough to escape the restraint which the Speaker so vigorously and persistently applies to them. The equipoise of the water which protectionist free-traders are trying to carry on both shoulders, is a very delicate one, and its unstable equilibrium might easily be destroyed in the rude shock of an active debate. But the people ought, at least, to understand that it is from no sincere concern for real public interests that these gentlemen are so anxious to get to their homes. It is the desire for personal security and a sense of the extreme difficulty of continuing their disingenuous course which actuates them.

It is by no means certain that the Senate will concur in the policy of the House. There is as yet no tangible evidence of the strength of the sentiment in favor of or against adjournment in that body, and probably the confidence of the tariff reformers that they will find sympathy in their views there is misplaced. But the Senate is a more deliberate, if not more purely deliberative, body, than the House, and it does not relish the task of being hurried through three or four important appropriation bills in ten days, and being compelled to abandon everything else. The power of those who sincerely oppose an early adjournment—and this is a majority of the Democrats in the House—is greater in the Senate than in the other branch of Congress. Moreover, no certainty exists that the political debating club which possesses such terrors for Mr. Garfield may not be organized at any time. The Senate during the last week has partaken largely of this character, and has not yet disposed of the case—the attempt to steal the seat of Senator Kellogg—with which it has been occupied. Other questions of a nature at least as exciting—that of the appropriation for the enforcement of the Election laws, for instance—remain to be acted upon, and may at any moment produce a lively debate. Under the circumstances, it must be held that the high-tariff scheme for an early adjournment, though it has had a decided lift in the House, is not sure of success, and in the interest of the whole country it is to be hoped that it will not achieve success.

A DEFECT IN PARTY ORGANIZATION.

Much of the heat of the present political campaign, so far as the Republican Party is concerned, is due to a lack of uniformity in the rules and usages of the organization in different States, and of any ultimate authority upon which the settlement of disputes may be based. After all the local contentions have occurred, with the consequent confusion and conflict of claims, the National Convention is competent to lay down a rule of action for itself in solving the mooted questions, but if this is done only as an incident of its own proceedings, the decision is not likely to be accepted as binding the future action of the party, and the same difficulties may recur in the very next canvass. While the organization in any State might accept the authority of the National Convention, if it were to lay down certain general principles for the regulation of party proceedings, in the absence of anything of the kind each goes on its own way, and has rules and usages of its own which conform to no general plan. In certain States at present what is known as the unit rule prevails; that is to say, the delegates to the national nominating body are appointed by a general convention, which may exercise the right of imposing upon them any instructions it sees fit. Though for the purpose of facilitating business, the district delegations in such conventions may be deputed to name the representatives from their districts to the national gathering, to be accepted and approved by the convention itself, the theory is that the delegation constitutes a single representation of the party in the State, and must act in accordance with the instructions of the body from which it derives its being and its authority. This unit rule, so far as it exists, is a creation of the State organization adopting it; it owes its validity entirely to such authority as that organization may have over its members, and its binding force is dependent upon the sense of honor of those who accept a commission under it. It is sometimes claimed that the last National Convention decided against the unit rule. It did so in an incidental way only, and for the purposes of its own proceedings. The Chairman, a strong partisan of Mr. Blaine, ruled that certain delegates from Pennsylvania might cast their votes as they pleased, notwithstanding the unit rule had been adopted in that State, and on appeal his ruling was sustained. This was conclusive only so far as the action of that convention was concerned. It is not accepted in the States which still see fit to adhere to the rule as abrogating their usage or lessening the obligation of their delegates to follow its requirements.

There would be decided objections to making the unit rule general in the future, for it has a tendency to split the party into warring factions; but whether it is generally adopted or wholly abandoned, there would be decided advantages in some uniform plan of party action in regard to the appointment of delegates to the National Convention from the several States. In some States a general convention names all the delegates and exercises all the authority in regard to them that the party organization may be supposed to possess. In others, the general convention only appoints the delegates at large, and those from the districts are chosen by local conventions. In at least one it is the practice of the Republican members of the Legislature to select the delegates at large and give them their instructions. Where there are independent district conventions, the delegates chosen thereby are expected to recognize no other authority. Where the State Conventions do the whole business, sometimes it is deemed expedient to pledge to united action and sometimes not. From all these circumstances result the demoralizing contentions of which we have spoken, and it is eminently desirable, if it can be made practicable, to secure the acceptance of some common plan of party action. It is not to be denied that the party organization in each State is independent, and cannot be absolutely bound in its action by any higher authority; and yet it is not unlikely that, if a National Convention were to devise some uniform rule in regard to the method of selecting delegates in the future, and recommend it for adoption, it would be generally accepted and come to have, to all intents and purposes, the force of authority. No incidental ruling will have this effect, but a carefully devised and formally adopted plan might. The same principle might also be accepted in the composition of State Conventions. The vexatious trouble in Illinois in regard to the Cook County delegation has arisen from a disregard by the County Convention of the usage hitherto prevailing of allowing a representation by Senatorial districts. This would not have been so easy if there had been a principle in force that could be regarded as authoritative in a party sense.

Another source of trouble is the lack of any uniform rule in the matter of naming the temporary Chairman of a convention. It is a common practice for the Chairman of the Executive Committee to call the body to order and appoint the temporary presiding officer. This has hitherto been the case in the State of Illinois and in Cook County. A majority of the recent convention in Chicago, deeming it to their advantage to disregard this rule, proceeded to do so in a high-handed manner, and by adding this affront to the avowed determination to deprive the Senatorial districts of their representation in the State Convention produced a bolt of the minority. Now, a similar commotion in regard to the appointment of a temporary Chairman at the State Convention at Springfield on Wednesday is threatened. This, too, is a matter that might possibly be settled by an explicit declaration by the National Convention in favor of some specific method, which might thereafter be regarded as "regular." Regulations in regard to such matters would derive much force from the authority of a National Convention, especially if they were taken as the basis of action by future National Conventions, when disputes turned upon them. They would promote uniformity in organization and proceedings, and tend to obviate some of the fierce disputes which add to the distractions and perils of a party canvass preliminary to Presidential nominations.

A STOCK CLEARINGS METHOD.

To what has already been said in these columns about the mischief of over-certification by banks we have nothing to add, but wish to briefly relate two incidents of fact: At noon on Saturday, Sept. 20, 1873, a broker in extensive business was informed by a number of customers, to whom he had that morning given certified checks, that his bank was in trouble, that its President was tearing around in the endeavor to borrow $200,000, and that they desired to return the checks. Being unable to accommodate them, he was notified by them that if the bank failed to make its clearances on Monday morning they should look to him for reimbursement. He then hastily consulted his lawyer, and was informed that they could do so. He had opened the day with a balance of $60,000 in his bank—which, by the way, had then a special reputation as a broker's bank—he deposited $124,000 early, and drew checks for $356,000 during the forenoon, all of which were promptly presented and certified; the resulting overdraft of $172,000 he was, of course, expected and bound to make good in some way before the close of the day's business. But, under the circumstances, having in mind the reckoning with his check-holders in case the bank went under, he deposited the amount of his overdraft, not with the bank, but with the Chairman of a clearing-house committee, with instructions, in case the bank pulled through on Monday, to deliver the funds to it, and, in case it failed, they were to be applied toward the checks. Obviously, this action imposed on the bank the burden of providing for an unexpected $172,000 in especially trying circumstances. The other incident reads more like comedy. In May, 1877, the bank of the firm of Robinson & Co. had a touch of nervousness about 3 o'clock, and stopped certifying for them. Then a crowd of check-holders besieged it, and it kept the window open an extra twenty minutes, but could not promptly straighten the accounts; thence the crowd rushed to the firm's office, only to find the senior absent, and the junior ignorant of the situation and in a state of disgust, but willing to let the gentlemen find out for themselves. Thereupon the gentlemen commenced, counted up the amounts on the check-book stubs, found in the safe $90,000 of securities that nobody knew, pocketed them by the person of a volunteer Chairman, concluded that the trouble arose by some book-keeping blunder, drew a sigh of relief, "smiled," and went home in beatitude.

The moral of these true fables may be left to suggest itself; their timeliness to the pending discussion how stock clearings can be effected otherwise than by the present plan is evident at sight. The case is that the broker, having to execute large orders for customers who will not pay in advance of delivery, and, at the same time, being obliged to pay for the securities he buys at the time of delivery, must bridge over this interval by employing the loan of credit from some unquestionably strong party, or else must have an amount of capital of his own which would involve an impracticability; transactions between brokers on their own account also require an interval of some hours before the balancing and settlement. Hence arises an apparent necessity that the banks shall act as guarrantors for the day's transactions during the day, in the manner of over-certification or some equivalent.

But this necessity would be obviated, and the problem would be solved, if the Street should put in operation a plan for effecting its own clearings. Such a plan is in successful operation in Philadelphia, the machinery consisting of a special clearing-house, managed by the Stock Exchange. The seller of any security gives an order substantially in this form: "Deliver to John Doe & Co. one million shares of the Rainbow-foot Crock-of-Gold Company, on payment of fifteen cents, for account of Kitefiier & Co.;" the buyer gives a reversed order, directing the clearing-house to receive for his account the specified thing. These orders, which practically amount to uncertified checks or memorandum obligations, are set off in the usual clearings method, and only the resulting balances need to be paid. This scheme works without difficulty in Philadelphia, and there should be no practical trouble in applying it, or some modification of it, to the solution of this perennial problem here.

A QUESTION OF AFFINITIES.

It appears by the marriage register signed by George Eliot that her authentic maiden name was not Marian Evans, but Mary Ann Evans. This shows us the genesis of all Marians. They have been developed from old-fashioned Mary Anns, and we can justly say that new Marian is but old Mary Ann writ small.

There is a curious affinity existing between many names. We find them associated in couples without any manifest reason for such association. To this class, however, the combination Mary Ann, and the reverse arrangement Anna Maria, do not properly belong. Beyond any doubt this name dates back to the days when the average Englishman was a devout Roman Catholic, and named his daughters after the blessed Virgin and St. Anna her mother. The modern Protestant Englishman or American has become accustomed to the name Mary Ann in some one of its various forms, and uses it without a thought of its true origin, thinking, if he thinks about it at all, that the combination of Mary and Ann is purely accidental.

Very different are certain other combinations of names. We constantly meet them, but we have no clue to the law of nature which joins them together. For example, there is the frequent combination Charles Henry. When Mr. Smith wishes to name his infant son Charles on the ground that he likes the name, we can understand his conduct, but when he expands his son's name into Charles Henry, we fail to see why Henry instead of John or Jeremiah is selected. The world is full of Charles Henrys who have no idea of the origin of their name. Even if in a few instances they can point to an uncle of the same name and assume that they have been named after this uncle, the question of origin is only removed one step backward. Why was the uncle named Charles Henry? Even if we account for the nephew there is the inexplicable uncle.

There is an ingenious theory that the combination Charles Henry was invented by the English Jacobites in honor of the last two Stuart pretenders, who called themselves respectively Charles III. and Henry IX. This would have a little plausibility were there any cases on record of the combination James Charles. We could then suppose that James Charles referred to James III. or Charles III. No such combination is ever met, and it is highly improbable that the second and third Stuart pretenders should have been honored more than the first and second. Charles Henry cannot be explained by any Stuart hypothesis, and it is evidently an example of the curious affinity by which certain names contrive to unite themselves together.

There also is the combination Sarah Jane. It is estimated that 86 per cent. of all girls that are baptized Sarah have also the additional name Jane. There is evidently nothing Scriptural about this combination, and no trace of loyalty to reigning or exiled persons can be detected in it. It antedates by, perhaps, several centuries Sarah Jennings, the famous Duchess of Marlborough, and so cannot be regarded as an abbreviated form of that name. So far as an ordinary observer can see there is no possible reason why Sarah and Jane should be found in combination rather than Sarah and Susan, or Helen and Jane.

The series of combinations of James with the initial letters T. or D. is almost as common as that of Charles and Henry. If Mr. Smith names his son James, he is almost certain to give him the additional initial letter T. or D. What is the subtle attraction which James has for these two letters? We may note that they belong to the same class—that of linguals—but this fact throws little if any light on the reason for their combination with James. What is very curious is that these letters may be the initials of a dozen different names. James D. Smith may be James Davis Smith, or James Diabolus Smith. The affinity between his first name and his middle letter obviously extends only to the letter, and not to the whole of his middle name.

It is idle to pretend that names group themselves by accident. There must be a law which connects Sarah and Jane, Charles and Henry. These combinations may, it is true, be often repeated simply because they have become familiar, and are thus adopted by parents who wish to name their children with the least possible expenditure of labor, but they must originally have been combined for some sufficient reason. The subject is one which demands careful investigation, and it is surprising that none of our scientific men have as yet paid any attention to it.

It may be suggested, only, however, as a mere hypothesis, that Sarah and Jane were first combined by some judicious parent who hoped that the combination would favorably influence the character of his child. It is generally admitted that certain qualities are closely associated with certain names. Jane, for example, assures to its owner a large stock of quiet domestic virtues, while Sarah carries with it a bright and joyous habit of mind. Now, we can readily imagine that some philosophic father, centuries ago, tried the experiment of combining Janish and Sarahesque moral qualities by giving both these names to his daughter. He found that experiment proved successful. Miss Sarah Jane Brown—let us say—was Janish in the solid worth of her character, while she was also lightened, so to speak, and made more attractive by her Sarahesque brightness. If a few of the philosopher's neighbors tried the same experiment with equal success, the combination Sarah Jane must have become extremely popular, and its subsequent repetition would follow as a matter of course.

The examination of this theory can alone show whether it has any claims to respect. We must ascertain what qualities pertain to Charles and Henry respectively, and whether their union in one person would be desirable. We must also endeavor to find out if James, when combined with T. or D., produces better results than when combined with G.—the latter combination being notoriously demoralizing. There is a vast field of investigation and conjecture to be explored, and we need not fear that the intelligent philosopher who undertakes to discover the law which associates names will meet with failure.

THE CINCINNATI FESTIVAL.

The association under whose management the fourth biennial musical festival at Cincinnati will be given this week have issued a pamphlet of 100 pages in advance of the occasion. In addition to the programmes of the seven concerts of the festival, this publication contains elaborate descriptions of the works to be performed, the names of the 600 members of the chorus and of the orchestra, and a preface which may be described as "breezy." This contribution to musical literature begins with a history of the previous festivals, and passes to a number of remarkable statements in the modest manner characteristic of the great West. The barbarians of the Atlantic coast are informed that "in richness and compass it [the programme] could hardly be excelled, opening, as it does, with one of the purest inspirations of old Father Bach, and searching the whole literature of music, from that time to the present, for her rarest gems and greatest masterpieces." The soloists are said to be "the best the country affords," and the orchestra "will be the largest, and in material the finest, ever gotten together in this country, and will undoubtedly be unsurpassed by any in the world." Moreover, it is bashfully stated that the "mastery of the great Beethoven Mass is of itself a sufficient certificate of the proficiency of the chorus." All this is very pleasant reading. It is untrammeled by any dull, prosaic regard for mere facts, and is delightfully anticipatory of success. The reader, after recovering from the allusion to "old Father Bach," and the search that has been made through "the whole literature of music," will, however, find that, with the exception of Mr. Dudley Buck's composition, Beethoven's Mass, and an occasional unfamiliar and generally unimportant selection, the programmes are made up of works which are perfectly well known to the New-York concert-goer. The programmes are very good, but are not of unusual interest, and, while highly creditable, are by no means phenomenal. As to the soloists being "the best the country affords," this statement may be taken with several grains of allowance. For the highly important soprano parts, the names of Miss Amy Sherwin and Miss Annie B. Norton are announced. The latter young lady enjoys a purely local reputation. Miss Sherwin's assumption of a leading position in the musical world has perhaps been more the fault of injudicious friends than the result of her own efforts. That she is a good average concert and church singer is not doubtful, but when one reads in the Cincinnati programme that on her arrival in New-York last season "she was at once accorded the first rank in the Metropolis" it is only natural to pause and ask—by whom was this rank accorded to her? Her singing will be remembered in oratorios and concerts in this City as being fairly good, but lacking in the essentials that are to be expected of a leading artist. However, the Cincinnati eulogist says that she made a great success in New-Zealand, and that "the Australian press was unanimous in its verdict that a great future awaited her," so that it is to be hoped she has not done herself justice here, and may prove adequate to the trying part of principal soprano at the festival. The other artists of the first quartet leave nothing to be desired, and it is to be feared will overshadow the sopranos. Miss Annie Louise Cary, Signor Campanini, and Mr. Whitney are each without a rival, and the task which Miss Sherwin will inevitably find set before her is so difficult that the promises of the programme seem injudicious, to say the least. Mr. Frederick Harvey, the other solo tenor, probably owes his selection to the fact that he sings in Mr. Dudley Buck's choir in Brooklyn. In putting him in such a position with Signor Campanini, the claim of selecting soloists "from the best the country affords" is absurd. Mr. Rudolphsen is a fair singer, whose residence in Cincinnati accounts for his appearance as an additional basso to Mr. Whitney. In a word, there are three of the eight soloists who are pre-eminent. The equals of the other five might be recruited in any principal Eastern city, and might be improved upon in New-York or Boston, and, considering that these five include the two sopranos, the claim of the programme-writer seems to savor of uncommon assurance. As to the orchestra, a glance at the list of performers will show that it is principally made up from New-York musicians, and will doubtless be excellent. It, however, will consist of but 136 performers, which is no more than sufficient for the size of the chorus and the proportions of the hall. It can hardly be as effective as was the force of 150 at the last Philharmonic concert at the Academy of Music in this City, and in point of mere numbers is, of course, not the equal of the forces which have been heard at the Boston festivals given by Gilmore, which, if not of the highest musical standard, at any rate afforded an opportunity for grand and imposing effects, resulting from a powerful aggregation of instruments. The programme calmly assumes in advance the success of the concerts, which it is cordially hoped the event may justify; but whether the Beethoven Mass has been "mastered," as is stated, might be left for decision till after the performance.

The latest mails from China bring intelligence that the Chinese in Hong Kong have subscribed liberally for the sufferers from the Irish famine. They decided at a public meeting that a large amount of money should be promptly forwarded to the Mayor of Cork for distribution among the distressed in that county. This sounds very much as if the Celestials at home were, after the Scriptural injunction, heaping coals of fire on the heads of those who have certainly been, and are still, their enemies. The Chinese have done for the Irish what the Irish would not be very likely to do for them. The Irish in this country hate the Chinese most bitterly, and have lost no opportunity to harm them. Now, the Chinese, instead of remembering and resenting their wrongs, have literally returned good for evil, and have set an example that both Europeans and Americans might follow with credit to themselves. Within a few years there have been direful famines in China, compared with which the famine in Ireland is insignificant; but not one of the Western nations has made any effort to succor the starving land. There have been individual contributions, but such a thing as a Chinese relief fund has never been known. We have reason to be amazed and mortified that the far-Eastern people, whom many of us have regarded as an inferior and despicable race, should be more sympathetic with, and charitable to, the inhabitants of a very distant island than the most enlightened of us have ever been to them. The Irish ought, if they have any sensibility, to feel deeply ashamed of the high moral revenge which those who have had abundant cause to be their enemies, and yet are not, have so magnanimously taken upon them. The Irish call themselves Christians; the Chinese are pagans; but, in this case at least, the pagans seem to have, in respect to practical virtue, a conspicuous advantage over their Christian foes.

The fondness of Americans for living at hotels has often been commented on by Europeans, particularly by Englishmen, who rarely stay at a hotel, except when traveling, and who almost never make it a home. While our national habit, as it has been called, has been greatly exaggerated, there is no doubt that we are more addicted than any Old World people to hotel life, owing to various conditions which do not exist abroad. Our hotel life is better ordered than it used to be. Within two or three years, a new kind of hotel, known as the private family hotel, has sprung up in this City, and has proved so popular that it is certain to multiply. Hotels of this stamp are new to the country, and as unlike our great teeming caravanseries as they well can be and retain the same name. They receive no transient people; their rooms are divided into suites, usually rented by the year, and often furnished by the occupant. There is a regular restaurant, at which the patrons take their meals, (each family, or set, at a small table, always reserved,) paying a fixed price, generally $14 a week for each person. The suites for one or two commonly consist of a parlor, or sitting-room, a bed-chamber, and bath-room; but they are larger, of course, when intended for a family. Most of the patrons are married couples who have no children, or whose children have grown up, or are away at school, though some families with small children like these hotels as well as private houses, and say they have the same advantages. There are at present six or seven family hotels here, all in or near Fifth-avenue, and they are so much approved that they are continually full, except, of course, in Summer, when their renters are out of town. They seem destined to become a favorite mode of living. They are not cheap; nothing good or desirable ever is cheap, but they are not very dear, as these things go. They are rather less expensive than the great hotels would be, and have far more comfort for anybody who cares for quiet. Persons that have tried housekeeping year after year have adopted the family hotel, and prefer the change. There are so many difficulties in the way of home-making in this City, notwithstanding that they are materially less than they have been, that the new sort of hotel may be regarded as one of the repeated essays toward improvement. The chief trouble here is the cost of living, especially of rent. Persons who have liberal incomes or earnings are relieved from any number of household cares. But those dependent on ordinary salaries have of necessity a constant struggle.

Hardly any man in Britain of like age has more reputation as a thinker and philosopher than William E. H. Lecky, who passed only his forty-second birthday the 26th of last March. Most persons acquainted with him merely as an author imagine him to be at least 20 years older, and very naturally, since few men acquire so much literary fame as he has acquired before they are at least 60. Lecky, though of English antecedents, was born near Dublin. He exhibited remarkable talent from his boyhood, having an inappeasable appetite for reading. Before he was 14 he had mastered the contents of more volumes than most youths master at 20, and many of them were very solid in quality. When he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he was graduated in his twenty-first year, he was pronounced by several of the Professors to have the best-stored mind of any student of his age who had matriculated there within their memory. As soon as he had left college he began to write for publication—he had decided to be an author when he was but 12—and after contributing to a number of the reviews he published, in 1861, though anonymously, "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland." His next acknowledged performance was "Rationalism in Europe," and four years later (1869) he produced what many rank as his ablest work, the "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne." The *Edinburgh Review* has pronounced him one of the most accomplished writers and thinkers of his time. He has also written the "History of England in the Eighteenth Century." His "Rationalism" and "Morals" have been translated into German, and are greatly admired by all intellectual Germans, who are fond of complimenting him by saying that his mind is of their order, and that they should feel certain, did they not know to the contrary, that he had been educated at one of their universities. Lecky, whose home is now in or near London, is a constant contributor to the periodical press, many of the most noticeable papers in current literature being from his pen. Very little is known of him personally, as he seldom goes into society, living mostly among his books, and finding his chief pleasure in reading and reflection. His understanding is of so strong an individual stamp that, notwithstanding his great stock of erudition, his conclusions are his own, while his style is in no sense bookish. He is now engaged on an important work whose subject has not been indicated.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that selling cigars at a hotel stand on Sunday is a "work of necessity," and hence that the seller cannot be indicted under the statute. The court says that smoking a cigar is as much a necessity to those who have acquired the habit as drinking tea or coffee is; that there is as much necessity for continuing this habit on Sunday as on any day of the week, and that whatever is necessary and proper to do on Sunday to supply this constant daily need is a work of necessity within the meaning of the law. It is not unlawful, the court holds, to keep a hotel on Sunday in the same way that it is usually kept on a week-day, and if a hotel keeps a cigar stand, which is a part of of its establishment, and from which it sells cigars to its guests and customers on a week-day, it is not unlawful to sell cigars from the same stand in the same way on Sunday. "There is no difference legally between the act of selling a cigar under such circumstances and the act of furnishing a cup of tea or coffee, a meal of victuals, or supplying any other daily want to a customer on Sunday for pay."

Mr. Holman Hunt lately read before the Society of Arts, in London, a paper which is likely to have an important influence on the art of painting. The subject of his discourse was artists' materials. The purpose was to show the vital importance to art of a thorough chemical knowledge in the artist of his materials, and how properly to use them. Mr. Hunt explained that the old masters were chemists as well as painters. They understood the chemical qualities of their materials, and how best to prepare their canvases and their colors. To this fact is due the remarkable permanency or preservation of their colors. The earlier works of the Van Eycks were still bright in color. The most precarious of colors, the lighted green, and even the yellow inclining to dandelion tint, were perfectly preserved. The colors of Rembrandt and Rubens were remarkable for their stability. Every one of Rembrandt's tints appears to be now exactly what he intended it should be. This thorough knowledge of materials in the artist was a lost art when Hogarth, Reynolds, and the English school came. The preparation of materials had been transferred from the artist to the color-man or tradesman. In this way all practical knowledge held by the painter of the means by which the colors and the canvas were prepared was doomed before modern European schools began. Although Hogarth was unable to do his own mechanical work, he received his materials from tradesmen whose knowledge had come to them from the old painters. All the last century pictures, says Mr. Hunt, seem to have been painted on grounds prepared, as now, with white-lead over a coat of size. Varnish painting was almost, if not quite, lost; it required a familiar knowledge of each color, and this had gone. No strong or brilliant colors can be retained with oil alone. Reynolds made many experiments. Among other things, he tried asphaltum, because he had good evidence that the Venetians had used it safely. But in Reynolds's hands it was not successful, and to its use is due the fact that so many of his pictures are now in ruins. He, doubtless, learned much and improved greatly toward the end of his career; but his successors profited little thereby. Gainsborough escaped this mistake, but his knowledge of chemistry was not better than that of Reynolds. Gainsborough painted with color and medium much diluted with turpentine; the vehicle was evidently made with a large proportion of mastic varnish. The color has been well preserved where not injuriously affected by cleaning, and the thinness of the paint has prevented extensive cracking. But the effect is too much like that of water-color to be wholly satisfactory in large paintings. Mr. Hunt said that to-day, 150 years after the beginning of English art, artists had no more mastery of their craft than had Hogarth, Gainsborough, and Reynolds when they began their careers. They should prove their devotion to art by freeing themselves from their helplessness. They should acquire that thorough knowledge of materials which is so admirably attested by the works of the old masters. The reading of this important paper has already led to a proposal to found a new society for the study of materials used by artists, and for training art students in the mechanics and chemistry of their profession.

GENERAL NOTES.

Representative William F. Slemons, of the Second District of Arkansas, has published a card withdrawing from a further contest for a nomination for re-election to Congress.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* of Saturday says: "The condition of ex-Gov. H. S. Foote remains unchanged. He has almost entirely lost consciousness. His son, Malvern Foote, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, and was barely recognized by him."

Lady Hincks, who died in Montreal on Friday morning last, was born in India, in 1811. She was first married to Mr. Justice Sullivan, who died in Toronto, in 1853, and in 1875 she was married to Sir Francis Hincks, since which time she has resided in Montreal. Her last illness originated in a whitlow on her thumb, which induced fever and general prostration, ending in death.

An agreed case has been set up in New-Albany, Ind., to test the legality of the adoption of the constitutional amendments in that State, particularly the one defining the residence qualifications of voters. No matter what the decision, the case will be carried to the Supreme Court, the Democrats being determined to defeat the expressed will of the people in favor of legal voting and a just registry law if they can.

The political conventions to be held this week are many. They include the Minnesota Republican, Illinois Republican, Nebraska Republican, Dakota Territory Republican, California Democratic, Virginia Conservative, Iowa Greenback, and New-York Prohibitionist on Wednesday; the Alabama Republican, New-Jersey Democratic, Minnesota Democratic, Mississippi Greenback, and Missouri Greenback on Thursday, and the Tennessee Greenback on Saturday.

An attaché of a Hartford theatre was stricken with rheumatism, and his associates, believing they could care for him at the theatre better than would be possible at his boarding-house, carried him to the property-room. Among the properties was a large shoe, 10 or 12 feet in length, made of wicker work and covered with canvas, which had been used in a fairy pantomime. In this shoe the sick man's couch was made, and there he lies to-day, surrounded by friends, who do everything possible to allay his sufferings.

Gov. Smith, of Wisconsin, has issued a proclamation recommending the patriotic men, women, and children of the State to observe Monday, 31st inst., as a memorial holiday in fact. He says: "We owe it to ourselves, to our country, to posterity, and, above all, to the memory of the patriot dead, to strew with the choicest of Spring flowers the grave of every Union soldier in Wisconsin, and thereby bear public testimony that the names and fame of our dead heroes have not faded from our remembrance, but endure and shall endure throughout all coming years, even as the flowers appear and reappear in never-ending succession."

The Philadelphia *Times* says that John W. Hull, the aged swindler and confidence man, was a prisoner before Magistrate Pole, of that city, on March 12, for another of his swindling dodges. A co-defendant with him was Alfred Haines, and the charge was that they had sold to Albert Eastburn, a Camden friend, a half interest in a real estate business on Ninth-street, Philadelphia, near Race. The allegation was that Hull told a flowery tale about the enormous business the firm was doing, and succeeded in getting $800 from Eastburn for the alleged interest. The victim claimed that Hull also told him the same story he related to Mrs. Stone about the row of houses he was having erected on Mervine-street. The plaintiff averred that he discovered after paying his money that he had been cheated. But Eastburn succeeded in getting the most of his money back, and when the case was called by Magistrate Pole the prosecutor did not appear, and Hull and Haines were released.

A ROMISH PRIEST'S SUIT.

FATHER STACK'S ACTION AGAINST BISHOP O'HARA.

A WILLIAMSPORT (PENN.) PRIEST BRINGING A SUIT FOR DAMAGES IN THE SUM OF $50,000—THE ARCHBISHOP OF PENNSYLVANIA AND OTHER MAGNATES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AS WITNESSES.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 16.—The celebrated case of Father Stack, of Williamsport, against Bishop O'Hara, of this city, for the recovery of damages amounting to $50,000, has been engaging the attention of the courts at Williamsport once more, and has excited considerable public interest throughout Pennsylvania during the last few days. The suit is probably the first of the kind in the United States in which a Catholic priest has appealed to the civil courts to obtain redress for having been removed contrary to his wish from the parish of which he was Pastor. The litigation has been running along in one form or another since the Winter of 1871, when Bishop O'Hara addressed the following letter of removal to the present plaintiff:

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 8, 1871.

To the Rev. M. P. Stack:

REVEREND SIR: Your administration of the affairs connected with the Church of the Annunciation has been such that I feel myself compelled to remove you and leave the church vacant. And I now forbid you to exercise any priestly function in Williamsport, even to say mass. This prohibition binds at once. You may call upon me in Scranton, and I will inform you of my further intention in your regard.

W. O'HARA, Bishop.

The "administration of affairs" referred to by the Bishop consisted of the mismanagement of the finances, by reason of which the church had run in debt. Father Stack, who had just finished the work of building the Church of the Annunciation, felt the action of the Bishop keenly. The Bishop, on the other hand, did not take action without first making due inquiry among the leading members of the congregation, who had been complaining bitterly to him of the lax manner in which money matters had been conducted. Some of them had given their notes for large sums to liquidate pressing debts. There seemed to be no provision on the part of their Pastor to assist them, and upon several occasions the Bishop himself came to their rescue with the cash.

On receiving the Bishop's letter, Father Stack rebelled against episcopal authority, claimed that he could not be removed, that there was no cause for his removal, and that he would remain in Williamsport and continue to administer the affairs of the parish whose church he had built. A part of the congregation, feeling that he had been harshly dealt with, stood by him in his struggle, and for a time the parish was divided by petty dissensions. Finding that the ecclesiastical courts were not likely to afford him such comfort as he was in quest of, Stack carried his case to the county courts of Lycoming, where he obtained an injunction restraining the Bishop from using the Church of the Annunciation. Meanwhile, the congregation obtained another Pastor in the person of Father Garvey, who had been sent there by the Bishop, and who officiated in another building. Gradually the adherents of Father Stack became fewer, and finally his following disappeared. Even those who had at first championed his cause did not think he would go to such extremes, and declared that they stood by him in the hope of being able to sway the Bishop into reinstating him as their Pastor. The courts and the press had been exceedingly friendly to Father Stack, feeling that he had been removed without cause, and as a result he has been posing himself as a martyr before the eyes of the country. The people were not at the time of his removal cognizant of the cause of his quarrel, or that the Bishop had offered him the mission at Athens, where he could have made himself useful had his heart been burning with as great a desire to serve the Church as it was to get even with his Bishop. The Supreme Court of the State, in the abundance of its sympathy, expressed an opinion to the effect that Stack had been unjustly removed, although it dissolved the injunction restraining the Bishop from obtaining possession of the church that he had been removed from. Father Stack was bound not to officiate as Pastor anywhere else, although his functions to do so had not been withdrawn. The only place in which he had been prohibited to officiate as priest was in Williamsport, and that was the only place in which he was willing to work. Hence the present suit for damages in the sum of $50,000. Among those in attendance at court are Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia; Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton; Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg; Dr. Corcoran, an authority in ecclesiastical law, and many priests, laymen, and lawyers from all parts of Pennsylvania. Able counsel has been retained on both sides. The Hon. W. H. Armstrong, a recent candidate for Governor of the State, and Messrs. Price and James S. Armstrong have charge of Father Stack's side, and ex-Judge Harding, of this district, an able jurist, is associated with Messrs. Bentley & Palmer as the Bishop's counsel.

The counsel for the plaintiff, in opening the case, asserted that great injury had been done his client, who demanded only compensatory damages. He had been and is still deprived of his revenue, and may be as long as he lives, unless the Bishop restores him to the position in which he could again receive that revenue. The counsel said that a priest, when ordained by the Church, was solemnly obliged to serve it for life, and entirely prohibited from engaging in any other pursuit under severe penalty. Therefore, when deprived of the means of earning his livelihood, damages should be equal to the loss sustained. Father Stack was the first witness. The court-room was crowded when he appeared upon the stand. He is a man of medium stature, dark complexion, and firm features. His hair is dashed with gray, and he wears a care-worn look, that asserts itself very forcibly, despite the air of lofty scorn with which he appears to regard the counsel and witnesses for the other side. He told his story in a straightforward manner. He said he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church by Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, in 1865; took charge of the Williamsport parish in 1866. When the Diocese of Scranton was created, in 1868, Bishop O'Hara became his Bishop. The witness said that the Church of the Annunciation was built under his supervision. The Bishop sent him the letter of removal in 1871. Under the system of the Church a priest is a priest for life, and cannot become a layman again. There is a law of the Church prohibiting a man engaging in any "sordid trade" after having been ordained a priest. On cross-examination, Father Stack testified that when Bishop O'Hara dedicated the church there was a debt of about $8,000 upon it. He did not keep a book showing the receipts of the parish, and did not render the Bishop an account of the revenues derived from regular services. The custom was that a priest had no fixed salary. If he had a good parish he had a good income. He had a right to the revenues not required for current expenses. On receiving the Bishop's letter, he visited him at Scranton, and was informed that he could have a place in Bradford County. He declined to go there, and said it would place him under the stigma of punishment. The Bishop at that interview told him "he was too proud." Afterward he was asked to go to Athens, but he refused, and then, going to Williamsport, told his people he would contest the right of the Bishop to remove him. He said he retained control of the church until March, 1873. He regarded Williamsport as his home. He had not recently been engaged in any business. He had contributed some half dozen articles to the public prints, for which he had received compensation, and lectured for two Winters. Father Garvey, the present Pastor at Williamsport, was next called for the plaintiff, and presented an account of the receipts and disbursements of the church finances since he took charge of it, showing his own salary to be about $1,200 a year. He furnished a yearly statement to the Bishop. The plaintiff's case then rested.

Bishop O'Hara was the first witness for the defense. He is a pleasant-looking, white-haired, venerable man. He said he was appointed Bishop of the Scranton Diocese March 3, 1868, and resides in Scranton. Stack was his pupil in St. Charles Seminary, Philadelphia. The witness said that when he went to Williamsport to dedicate the church, he asked for a statement of its financial condition. This Stack refused to give, but informed him that it was indebted to the extent of about $3,000. At the request of the people the church was solemnly dedicated. It was a statute of the diocese to require annual statements from the Pastors, and blanks were regularly sent out to them for that purpose. Stack steadily refused to render an account. The Bishop said that he frequently urged him to do so, and even went to Williamsport to obtain it, so often that he became annoyed. Stack told him he could not meet his debts, and proposed to have an act of the Legislature passed authorizing him to borrow money. This the Bishop objected to. The mission, he said, was entirely neglected by Stack, who complained of infirmities. At this stage, Stack introduced a French Canadian priest named Le Mark to do some collecting in the parish. He obtained some $2,000, and the Bishop did not know of his presence in the parish until the people wrote letters complaining of him, and saying they had been robbed. Le Mark gave the church credit for $1,800, although the Bishop states that he collected more than that amount. The Bishop rebuked Stack for bringing him there, and Stack got out of it by saying it was a weakness on his part. Le Mark gave the Bishop receipts for several amounts paid by him to Stack, and the latter denied it, although the receipts were in his writing. The Bishop also stated that he had paid at various times amounts for Stack's debts, ranging from $600 to $2,000, and gave notes to relieve him from his embarrassment. The congregation were very much displeased, and that accounted for the removal. Stack's faculties to officiate elsewhere were not affected thereby. The further examination of Bishop O'Hara showed that he had paid various debts of Stack.

The next witness was Archbishop James Frederick Wood, of Philadelphia, the famous fulminator against the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Mollies, and denunciator of secret societies in general. He has a fine presence, is patriarchal in appearance, and has a strongly intellectual face. He stated that he had been appointed Archbishop for the State of Pennsylvania on the 16th of June, 1875; prior to that time he was Bishop of the Diocese of Philadelphia. He had ordained Father Stack to the priesthood. The form of ordination was shown, and in addition to binding the priest to the ministry, it also contains an oath of his obedience and reverence to his Bishop. He had heard the examination of Bishop O'Hara with regard to the affairs of the Williamsport church, and said that under the law of the Church in such a situation, unless the Bishop wished to compromise his conscience, he had no other alternative than to remove the priest. The body of law immediately binding upon the Church in this country, Archbishop Wood said, was the legislation of the Second Plenary Council held in Baltimore in 1866. The Archbishop denied the statement of Father Stack that a priest might take all the income of his parish aside from current expenses. The salary of the Pastor is generally $800. He receives no more except by special provision. It would be the duty of the Bishop to remove the priest who for three years should refuse to report the financial condition of the parish. The only prohibition contained in Bishop O'Hara's letter to Stack was prohibition to officiate in Williamsport. The canonical suspension was not inflicted on him. Bishops are removable only by the Holy See, but they have the power to remove priests at will.

Dr. James Andrew Corcoran, who is probably the ablest Roman Catholic theologian in the United States, was the next witness. He represented the American branch of the Roman Church at the last Ecumenical Council as theologian, and assisted in preparing the decrees for the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore. This witness gave a learned and lucid statement of Church government and discipline, in which he stated that the Bishop is to his own diocese what the head of the Church is to the universal Church, and the law regulating the tenure of office of a priest consists of the good-will and tenure of the Bishop. The Bishop is supposed to act for cause, but is not bound to manifest that cause to any one. The Bishop's letter, although removing Stack from charge of the Williamsport parish, did not prevent him from exercising priestly functions elsewhere by courtesy. The diocesan law, as well as the provincial, bound the priest to render annual financial reports to his Bishop, and unless this was done the latter was bound in conscience to remove him.

Several other priests and laymen were examined, showing the financial condition of the parish under Stack's administration, and the case went to the jury this afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock. They were out but five minutes, when they returned into court with a verdict for the defendant. What the course of the baffled Father Stack will now be, under such a crushing defeat, is a matter for considerable speculation. He has struggled thus far with remarkable tenacity, but without success. He still claims that he is a Roman Catholic priest, and it is not denied by the Catholic theologians, but he has neither parish nor congregation, and unless he severs his connection with the Church he cannot engage in any "sordid calling."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the stave factory of D. N. Trowbridge & Co., in East Toledo, Ohio, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss, which is estimated at $10,000, is covered by insurance, as follows: Clinton, of New-York, $1,500; Farmers', of York, Penn., $800; New-Hampshire, of Manchester, $700; Western Toronto, $1,000; Columbia, of New-York, $500; Newark City, of Newark, $1,000; Lorillard, of New-York, $750; Watertown, of New-York, $1,750; People's, of Newark, $1,000; City of Pittsburg, $1,000. The factory was closed two weeks ago, since which time there has been no fire in the building. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Quincy (Ill.) special to the Chicago *Times* says the residence of Dr. Rutherford, known as Robbins Homestead, was burned on Saturday afternoon. Loss estimated at $15,000; insurance $10,000.

A large frame building at St. Paul, Minn., occupied as a furniture store-house, factory, and repair shop by Decoster & Clark, was burned last night. Loss on building and stock, $35,000; nearly covered by insurance.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Congregational Church was filled this evening, the occasion being a public meeting in the interest of Sunday observance. Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court, presided, and President Hayes, many Senators, Representatives, and other prominent citizens occupied seats upon the platform. Justice Strong made the opening address, giving the origin and legal status of the Sabbath. The Rev. Wallace Atterbury, of the New-York Sabbath Committee, was the next Speaker. He said the American Sunday observance was a natural outgrowth, and not the result of outward law, that each of the original colonies protected it by legislation. He touched upon the influences hostile to its observance, and reviewed the movements in this country and in Europe for its maintenance. He contrasted the quiet entrance of the President into the church with the movements in public of the Russian Czar and the guards of military Police which always accompany him, and attributed the self-control of the free citizen to his intelligence and virtue, to which in no inconsiderable degree the Sunday observance ministered. The Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, spoke of the natural basis of Sunday observance and its right as a popular institution to be recognized by law. He traced the origin of accepted legal principles to the Mosaic code, and defended the right and legality of Sunday legislation. Secretary Thompson made the closing address. He declared that, while Sunday laws did not enforce religion, they were the necessary guarantee of popular rights. The addresses were able, and enlisted the sympathy and closest attention of the audience.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—The sixty-fourth anniversary of the American Bible Society was held at the Broadway Tabernacle in this city, this afternoon, where an audience of 3,000 persons gathered. The address of welcome was given by the venerable Bishop Kavanaugh, and was responded to by the Rev. Dr. McLean, Corresponding Secretary of the society. A résumé of the work of the society for the past year was presented by the Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D., showing increased work and efficiency. Addresses were made by the Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., of New-Orleans; Bishop J. W. Wiley, the Rev. W. P. Newman, D. D., and the Rev. John Scudder, missionary to India. Dr. Newman and the Rev. John Allenbach[?] were present as a deputation from the General Conference, in session at Cincinnati. To-night union services in the interest of the society were held in eight or ten of the largest churches of the city, addressed by speakers from abroad.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 16.—The Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac met here yesterday to confer with the local committee, when arrangements were made for a reunion of the society in this city on June 11. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for trains at reduced rates from all points, which will be published soon. Many of the societies will meet on the same day at 10 A. M. There will be a general meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at 12 o'clock in the Howard Opera-house, and afterward an excursion on Lake Champlain, followed by a banquet in the City Hall in the evening. Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Franklin, Slocum, and other distinguished Generals will be present, and the President and Cabinet are expected.

RETURN OF THE TROPIC.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The steamer Tropic, plying between this port and Cuba in the fruit trade, reported to have carried out on her last trip munitions of war and a submarine boat for the Cuban insurgents, arrived at this port to-day. Capt. King, on being interrogated as to the correctness of the rumors regarding the trip, declined to say whether they were true or false.

THE PLAY-GOERS IN LONDON.

THEIR OPINIONS OF A NEW PLAY AND A NEW ACTRESS.

MODJESKA AT THE COURT THEATRE IN "HEARTSEASE"—FRENCH ART AND THE ENGLISH DRAMA—THE "DANITES" BY AMERICAN ACTORS.

LONDON, May 2.—"La Dame aux Camélias" and "The Danites" in one day represents what may be fairly called "a pretty hard time." Not that I would suggest in this repletion any discount of the merits of the entertainments. Nothing could be more dissimilar than the two works, except the audiences to whom they were played. The first piece, adapted with much skill by Mr. James Mortimer, and called "Heartsease," was originally played in England at the Princess's Theatre. The leading parts were taken by Mr. William Rignold and a pretty giantess known to the stage as Helen Barry. The piece was a failure, but the play was heavily handicapped in many ways. On Saturday morning last, at the Court Theatre, it was eminently successful, when full justice was done to its peculiar merits. For my own part I fail to see the smallest wholesome interest that a decent audience can take in the so-called "love" of a creature such as the woman whom Dumas surrounds with so much tricky sympathy. The play is as false in conception, motive, and passion as it is weak and frivolous in action. This is not Mortimer's fault. The sin lies at a more famous door. No respectable family ought to be invited to a theatre and be asked to follow the adventures of a mere courtesan unless there is a moral to be taught. Dumas and his coughing heroine have no lesson for us. When he asks us to be most sympathetic, when he claims for this man and woman most of our tender admiration, they are living together in shameless fornication, and the house is maintained with the money the woman had previously received as the price of her virtue. It is to debase and drag "love" in the gutter of lust when such a man and woman as this prate of the sublime passion. Yet an actor-manager, basking in the garish light of this mere fleshiness, informed me there can be no art in England until we realize the fact that there is no romance in our mere common existence, no passion in married life. "What," I asked, "must we only look for our stage heroines of passion and love in Jane Shore, Marion de Lorme, and the lady with the Camellias?" "Yes, if you want strong plays, and until we in England understand that, art is dead on this side of the Channel." "Then let us bury it and have done with it if these are the conditions of our art life," was my reply in this matter, and I speak the sentiment and feeling of all right-minded men and women. "French art," so-called, is killing the English drama; it has already slain the idea of virtue and the profession of this stage being a possible combination.

It was at the Court Theatre where "Heartsease" was played. The occasion was the first appearance in England of Mme. Helen Modjeska. She had an enthusiastic reception, and made a distinct and lasting impression on a brilliant audience. She was not only called after every act, but she was brought back by thunders of applause twice in a "scene call." Nothing could have been more artistic than her "business," nothing more touching than her interview with the father of her mad adorer. I hesitate to occupy the reader's time in criticising an artist who is so well known in the United States, and, what is more, whose representation of Dumas's heroine is quite familiar. It is enough to say that a critical and aristocratic assemblage indorsed the judgment of America by unstinted applause and enthusiastic congratulations. Mr. Coghlan did not play. He very rightly decided that the sloppy young gentleman who is ready to accept the tainted woman of Paris as an angel of light was hardly a part he would shine in. Mr. Arthur Dacre accepted the rejected rôle, and proved himself a good solid wooden peg for Modjeska's pathos and passion to hang upon. The Prince and Princess of Wales occupied the stage-box on one side of the theatre. Mrs. Langtry and a sleek-headed, long-haired poet of "society," Oscar Wyld, were in an opposite box. How is it that Mrs. Langtry and her immediate retainers always seem to know when the Prince is to be at the theatre or other public places? Mrs. Langtry excited quite as much interest as the Princess. I don't think this is the fault of the Prince, if there is any fault at all in it, and I do not say there is, only people "talk" a good deal about it, and Mrs. Langtry, I believe, has nothing to commend her beyond her beauty. She is not an artist or a poet. Her languishing eyes inspire the one and the other no doubt; but the Prince and Princess of Wales might surely be allowed to go to the play, to a picture gallery, to a race, or a flower show without Mrs. Langtry being everlastingly in distant attendance. Anyhow, this is the view taken by the ordinary British public. It is a "dunderheaded" public, no doubt, but I cannot help that any more than the Prince of Wales can. It is going to pay $5 a stall to see Genevieve Ward act in French, because the Prince suggested she should produce a French play; and I feel certain that a large section of it would have tattooed its noses if the young Princes had really been guilty of the vagary recently attributed to them. Even under a Radical Government, "tuft-hunting" and "snobbism" will flourish just as much as ever. Surely the climate of London lends itself to this kind of social debasement, for after a time even citizens of the great Republic are too often carried away by the poor desire of weak minds to grovel in the watery smile of an arrogant unit in the body politic. London seems to have a peculiar fecundity in the production of snobs. Happily, the common sense and steady intellect of the men who keep the great town moving hold the crazy ones in their place, within the lines and on the frontiers of the limited country called society.

There is this comfort in respect of a critical and high-class audience—it behaves itself. When Miss Emery, as Nichette, at the Court, talked about the "*droring*" room on Saturday morning, it only tittered. When it applauded, there was reason and dignity in the expression of its approval. But the commoner people—the East Enders, the lower classes of London—are the roughest, noisiest, dirtiest, and warmest-hearted of honest, blatant, unsophisticated city folk. They have no manners except bad manners; but there is a hot, frank intensity about their applause in a theatre which is very grateful to actors of all classes. Sadler's Wells Theatre on Saturday night was crowded to suffocation. In the gallery men and boys sweltered in their shirt-sleeves. In the pit people were packed as closely as herrings in a barrel. Mrs. Bateman's enterprise is being handsomely rewarded at this handsome semi-East End theatre. "The Danites" has been considerably sneered at by the critics, but the London walls are placarded with glowing picture-posters of American manufacture. Mr. McKee Rankin and Mrs. Bateman have taken hold of the great paying cheap public with a firm grip. "The Danites" is an announcement that meets you everywhere. Busts of the Rankins, lithographs of the varied scenes of the play, pictures of California, are all over the place. Gooch, of the Princess's, thinks he knows how to cover the walls with effective pictures. He is not "in it" with Rankin and Mrs. Bateman. While the vast multitude is thus appealed to, the few who read are attacked by a card which tells them that "the play gives a striking picture of life in the far West, as described in the sketches of Bret Harte." Now, Bret Harte is a very popular author in England, and the promise of dramatic illustrations of his tales of the Far West, might well be counted on to attract, if only out of curiosity, many of his admirers. The management has not been disappointed. From a financial point of view "The Danites" is satisfactory, and promises to have a long run. As a play it is no better and no worse than the ordinary transpontine drama. The piece is capitally mounted. Everything has been done for it that author could desire, and the company is selected with judgment. Mr. McKee Rankin has made a very favorable impression upon the critics, some of whom say they would like to see him in a part more worthy of his powers than that of Sandy. Yet it seems to me that he is well placed in this rôle. He has a fine presence, and he manages to invest the part with a certain truthfulness that is of immense value in the action of the drama. The humorous incident of the arrival of the school-teacher who turns out to be a pretty woman instead of an objectionable pedagogue, is greatly relished by the English audiences. On Saturday night the entire scene "went" enormously. The Chinaman pleased the cockneys. Since "washy-washy" became a catch phrase through a popular American comedian of Miss Lydia Thompson's company here, "Johnny" has not been seen on the London stage, except in an unnatural scene at the Duke's. The celestial of "The Danites," a fresh and clever bit of character, therefore proves very welcome at Sadler's Wells. Mr. McKee Rankin and his troupe are very fortunate. They have undoubtedly "struck oil," and in a London theatre that "means money."

THE DESTRUCTION OF MILTON.

CROWDS OF SIGHT-SEERS VISIT THE TOWN—MEASURES FOR RELIEVING THE DISTRESS.

MILTON, Penn., May 16.—Early this morning crowds of people began to arrive, and throughout the day the streets and roads leading to the town were crowded with vehicles of all descriptions, together with persons who walked miles to see the ruins. It is estimated that fully 20,000 strangers visited the town during the day. Religious services were held by the different Pastors of the town at various places in the open air. Immediately after the services many went to the distribution-rooms to receive food from the relief committee. The bank vaults have not yet been opened, and the town is full of rumors to the effect that an attempt will be made to break them open by unauthorized persons, and that different parts of the town will be fired for the purpose of attracting the attention of the people from the vaults. Thirty men of the Twelfth Regiment arrived here to-day from Sunbury to do patrol duty during the night.

The following is a full list of the business houses destroyed:

Ramp & McKeehan[?], dry goods; the Post Office; the *Miltonian* office; Augstadt, watch-maker; W. A. Haas, hardware; B. G. Haag, shoe store; H. Houth, confectioner; the First National Bank; Charles Krouser, boots and shoes; George Evans, clothing; Moore, clothing; D. Waldenheimer, grocer; Cosgrove, stoves and tinware; the Reading Express Company's office; Miss Miller, milliner; W. Marsh, furniture; N. Houth restaurant; Kepler, tin shop; Mrs. Gehrig, grocery; Moore, grocery; Crouse & Brother, druggists; Obrelon[?], novelty store; F. Strine & Sister, milliners; the Milton National Bank; the Huff House; Heiner & Schroyer, dry goods; Ballard & Swartz, grocery and hardware; Bralten, jeweler; the United States Hotel; S. Driefus, clothing; M. Reese, clothing; D. Marsh, boots and shoes; Oppenheimer, millinery; Fulmer, druggist; S. Finney, dry goods; Johnson, grocer; Isaac Stickler[?], millinery; G. Brown, butcher shop; the Washington House; M. Lieberman, millinery; Jacob Freed, saddlery; James Buoy, grocer; the Broadway House; James Logan, confectioner; Wilhelm's livery stable; C. Brown, druggist; the *Independent Weekly* office; Fosnot, boots and shoes; the Art Gallery; J. H. Smith & Co., furniture; N. Swartz, marble-works; N. Overpeck, stoves and tinware; Butchbaum, millinery; Bell, grocer; Lawson's foundry; Buckler & Bailey, foundry and machine shops; Lawson, machinist; Jacob Sidel, carriage manufactory; Baber & Co.'s steam tannery; Murray, Dougal & Co., car shops, and the grain warehouse of William Hull.

SCRANTON, May 16.—The committee appointed at last night's meeting to attend to the immediate relief of the suffering people of Milton, obtained contributions of food and clothing from the merchants of this city to-day, amounting to $1,500, and will take a relief train to the scene of distress in the morning. Collections were taken up at all the churches of the city to-day, and it is expected that Scranton will raise $10,000 for the sufferers. A dispatch was received here from Burgess Nagle, of Milton, this afternoon, stating that the people were sorely in need of clothing. Business men are subscribing liberally, and a number of fifty-dollar donations have been received. Dr. S. C. Logan, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; Col. M. G. Schoonmaker, of the Governor's staff, and Messrs. Steell and Watts, with representatives of the press, will accompany the relief train on its mission.

A TROY STEAM-BOAT BURNED.

THE GOLDEN GATE A TOTAL WRECK—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE STEAMER CITY OF TROY.

TROY, May 16.—After 11 last night a fire broke out on the steam-boat Golden Gate, used as a tender to the New-York passenger boats, and also as an excursion vessel between Troy and Albany. It was moored alongside of the large steam-boat City of Troy, which plies between Troy and New-York. The Fire Department arrived promptly at the dock, but before it got to work the City of Troy was on fire, and to save it the Golden Gate was cast off. She drifted down the river, chased by the Fire Department, setting fire to various sheds along the river front, and endangering a million of dollars' worth of property. Fire-engines stopped at the places where fires caught on the shore, and without taking off their horses extinguished the fires as they started. When the Golden Gate was within 50 feet of Congress-street bridge, (a new structure, which cost $400,000,) she was caught by a tug and towed into shallow water, where she grounded. She was owned by the Citizens' Steam-boat Company. The loss is stated to be $18,000 on the Golden Gate. The City of Troy was badly scorched on one side, and several state-rooms and berths were rendered unfit for use, but the machinery was not damaged, and she left to-night for New-York. The Golden Gate sank at a late hour this morning, after burning six hours. She is a total wreck. The losses along the dock and to several vessels which were obliged to cut loose and drift about are not known. No lives were lost, but several of the Golden Gate's crew jumped overboard. All the losses are covered by insurance.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 17—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, rising temperature, south to west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional local rains in the former.*

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or slowly falling barometer, warmer, south-east to south-west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, east to south winds, falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains near the coast.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, shifting to southerly.

For the lower lake region, stationary or slowly falling barometer, warmer, south to west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, slowly falling barometer, warmer, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and possibly local rains in northern portions.

For the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys, slowly falling barometer, warmer, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Pacific coast region, partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will continue slowly falling.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola, Galveston, and Port Eads.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	63°	55°	3:30 P. M.	82°	76°
6 A. M.	63°	64°	6 P. M.	75°	74°
9 A. M.	67°	64°	9 P. M.	68°	68°
12 M.	75°	74°	12 P. M.	67°	68°

Average temperature yesterday [illegible]
Average temperature for same date last year [illegible]

THE PIKE COUNTY FOREST FIRES.

MILFORD, Penn., May 16.—The forest fires continue to range throughout this part of Pennsylvania, and thousands of acres are being burned over daily. In some places large forces of men have succeeded in getting the fires under control, while upon high ridges, where the wind has a fair sweep, the flames travel with great rapidity. The fires that had reached to within a mile of Milford yesterday have been driven off in another direction, and no danger is apprehended here. It is roughly estimated that from 75,000 to 100,000 acres have been burned over in Pike County by the recent fires. It is impossible to estimate the loss. In Monroe County the fires are reported under control. High winds still prevail, and there is every indication of a severe drought.

NATIONAL FAIR RACES.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Spring meeting of the National Fair Association will begin to-morrow. There are nearly 150 horses at Ivy City, and the track is in fine condition. If no rain intervenes it will prove very fast. The horses generally are in fine condition, and the fields promise to be large. The steeple-chase course, except two leaps, is entirely in the centre field, and from the grand stand a fine view is had of the entire track.

TORONTO, May 16.—To-day was the warmest of this season, the thermometer registering 89° in the shade at the observatory this afternoon.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

SEEKING A HOME FOR THE NATION'S COLLECTION OF BOOKS.

THE LIBRARY'S GROWTH AND PROSPECTS—IMPERATIVE DEMANDS FOR MORE ROOM—THE SENATE'S ACTION—SHALL THE CAPITOL BE ENLARGED, OR ANOTHER BUILDING BE ERECTED?

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Congress should not adjourn without settling upon some plan for the preservation and accommodation of the treasures which are contained in the national library. The Library of Congress now occupies rooms situated above and on each side of the stairway by which one enters the Capitol from the west. It contains 375,000 volumes of books, with shelf-room for only 280,000, so that one-fourth of the volumes are practically inaccessible. Those which cannot find places on the shelves are piled in dusty heaps on the floor and in the alcoves, or entirely hidden from view. There are also 120,000 pamphlets, which are corded up in bundles. The library contains more than 5,000 bound volumes of newspapers, covering more than a quarter of a century of American history; also, complete sets of the London *Times* since 1796, the London *Gazette* since 1665, and the *Moniteur Universel* since 1789, with nearly all the English and American reviews and magazines. Each State has been represented for many years in the library by two newspapers, one of each political party. All this valuable matter is practically beyond the reach of the student and investigator, because, for lack of room, these papers must be packed away obscurely, like rubbish in a storehouse. In a dark room in the loft lies a remarkable collection of maps and charts, both manuscript and engraved, packed away like so many sides of leather. There are thousands of these maps, illustrating the divisions of our country at every period of its history, but they are inaccessible. All the labor necessary for the maintenance of the library must be done in the rooms where the books are placed, and where many persons are consulting them. When a box of books arrives from Europe or from the binder's, it must be broken open and unpacked in the public halls of the library, because there is no other room provided for such work. So crowded is every foot of space, and so many are the duties which must be performed under the eyes and almost under the feet of visitors and readers, that there are no places for quiet consultation and literary labor, such as every great library ought to possess. The Librarian not only superintends the business of a library which is the tenth in the world's list as regards size, but he also preserves the records of copyright, and receives two copies of each copyrighted publication. During last year 18,000 copyright entries were made. Under the Copyright law an immense number of prints, engravings, chromos, photographs, and the like have been received, and out of these a very interesting and instructive collection might be made for exhibiting the progress of the arts of design in America. But they cannot be seen; they lie in heaps, with their stamps upon them. Even the copyright records, from the first enactment of the law, in 1790, including the original records of more than 40 United States District Clerk's offices, are stored away in a dark cellar, where constant reference is made to them with great difficulty.

Although the interior of the library halls has been of fire-proof material since the fire in 1851, yet there is continual danger of a fire which will sweep away these treasures. In order to prevent the incoming books from blocking up the passageways, the Librarian has been compelled to set up in the iron alcoves more than 200 wooden cases. The Librarian does not fear these cases so much as he does the store-rooms. He says:

"There is serious risk of fire in the upper loft of the library, which contains most of the newspapers and documents, and where the great collection of maps is from necessity piled in heaps. This room is full of combustibles, and is detached from the fire-proof or iron-cased apartments of the library, so that a fire once communicated would sweep shelving, periodicals, maps, and all before it. With incessant watchfulness such a calamity may be avoided, but Congress should not suffer such a risk to be run for a day by failing longer to provide adequate and fire-proof accommodations for the great and precious collections of which it is the responsible custodian."

The Library of Congress was founded in 1800, when the seat of Government was transferred from Philadelphia to this city. There were less than 500 inhabitants in this place then, and $5,000 was appropriated with which to buy such books as Congress might need. There were not then in this country more than three public libraries of more than 5,000 volumes each. In 1801 and 1802 there were warm debates in Congress upon propositions for appropriating money for making additions to the library. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, advocated an appropriation of $1,000 per year; Mr. Bacon, of Massachusetts, moved to make the sum $10,000 per year, and John Randolph, of Virginia, declared that either of these propositions was extravagant. At last an act was passed by which $2,800 became available for books, but no Librarian was appointed until 1815. Since that time there have been four gentlemen in that position. George Watterson served 14 years, John S. Meehan 32 years, John G. Stephenson 3 years, and Ainsworth R. Spofford has now occupied the place for 16 years. In 1814 the library contained but 3,000 volumes, and these the British burned on Aug. 24 of that year. The Congress which convened in special session in September, 1814, had no library, but ex-President Jefferson offered to Congress at its own price a collection which he had been gathering during 50 years with great care. The Senate at once passed a bill for the purchase of this library, but there was sturdy opposition in the House. Some said Mr. Jefferson's collection was larger than Congress required. Some thought the books would cost too much, and some objected to the philosophical character of many of the volumes. Mr. King, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment directing the committee to select from the library, after its purchase, "all books of an atheistical, irreligious, and immoral tendency, if any such there be," and send them back to Mr. Jefferson at Monticello. This amendment was rejected, and the bill was passed by a vote of 81 to 71. The character of this discussion has a singular interest to the reader of to-day. It is said that Jefferson's library was one of the best private selections which had been made at that time, and that in no other way than by its purchase could Congress have secured so valuable and comprehensive a library of reference.

It was not until 1824 that the Library of Congress was placed in its present location, and at that time the annual appropriation for new books was increased to $5,000. In 1851, when another fire came, there had been gathered but 55,000 volumes, and of these the flames spared 20,000. This fire induced Congress to pay to the library the attention which it deserved; $85,000 was appropriated for the purchase of books, and $72,500 for repairing and restoring the library-room. From that time the development of the library was symmetrical; in 1865 additions to the building were constructed which afforded room for 180,000 volumes; in 1866 the Smithsonian library of scientific works was acquired; in 1867 the Peter Force historical collection was bought for $100,000, and in 1870 the enactment of a new Copyright law established a source of constantly-increasing annual additions. When Mr. Spofford became Librarian, in 1864, there were in the library 85,414 volumes; now there are more than 375,000. It is well known that Mr. Spofford is a Librarian of rare ability, and it was truly said in the Senate a few days ago that but for his services the utility of the library as a place of resort for information would be almost wholly destroyed by difficulties which other Librarians seldom encounter. In 16 years the collection has more than quadrupled in size, and has become the tenth in size of the world's libraries. Ten years ago there were 48 European libraries which were larger. It is estimated, by those who have carefully examined the subject, that when 16 more years shall have passed the volumes in this library will number 2,500,000[?], and that it will be surpassed in extent only by the National Library in Paris and the British Museum. Of these the first now contains 2,000,000 volumes, and the second 1,150,000, accumulations which it has taken centuries to build up.

Since there has been a demand for more room in the library, several plans for relief have been suggested. It has been proposed to sell duplicate volumes, and to exclude, by some sort of censorship, many of the volumes brought into the library by the law of copyright. The objections to these propositions are stated as follows by Mr. Spofford:

"These propositions overlook the facts, first, that the duplicates are mostly of a class absolutely needed for the use and reference of Congress and of the reading public, one copy being kept constantly in, while another may be drawn out by those who are privileged; and, second, that Congress has received the copyright publications as a trust, to be permanently preserved unbroken in the archives of the Government. The Library of Congress has, through the legislation of Congress, become national in its character, and by the legal requirements of the Copyright law is becoming a complete repository of the whole product of the American press, so far as secured by copyright. Such a library is not for one generation alone, but its value extends beyond our day, in handing down to successive generations an approximately complete representation of the nation's literature. The American people should rely with confidence upon finding in one great and monumental library, and that belonging to the Government, every book which their country has produced. To reduce or cripple such a collection so well begun, and now in the full tide of a successful and inexpensive accumulation of those literary stores which can be fully secured in no other way, and which, once lost, could never be reassembled, could not but be looked upon as a narrow and unwise policy, unworthy of a nation claiming to hold a front rank in civilization."

The only practicable solution of the problem is conceded to be the erection of a suitable building, either as an addition to the Capitol or as a separate structure, on some site within the limits of Washington. It is said by some that considerations of convenience furnish arguments in favor of an addition to the Capitol, if such an addition can be made without seriously interfering with the architectural harmony of that edifice. In February, 1873, there was a long debate in the Senate upon this question, a bill having been reported for the erection of a library building upon Judiciary-square, a Government park about half a mile north-west of the Capitol. Mr. Edmunds urged that changes could be made in the Capitol which would provide relief, and on Mr. Conkling's motion the bill was sent back to the committee, with instructions that a bill should be reported which should provide for a commission of experts, whose duty it should be to examine the building and report as to whether the changes suggested could be made. Such a bill was reported, but no action was taken upon it.

A similar bill has been reported during the present session, and, owing mainly to the untiring exertions of Mr. Voorhees, it was passed by the Senate, with some modifications, Friday evening. This bill, as passed, empowers a joint select committee of three Senators and three Representatives to employ three experts to examine the Capitol, and, if it shall be ascertained that there is a practicable and beneficial method of providing the desired accommodations in connection with the building, to furnish plans and estimates of cost. The committee is to make a report, in any event, and is especially to say whether an enlargement of the Capitol would be preferable to the erection of a separate building. It is also authorized to examine suitable sites in the city, and make a report as to cost and advantages in each case. So that provision is made for an examination which will satisfy all the Senators who have expressed opinions on the subject. The debate brought out some interesting views. It was begun by Mr. Voorhees, whose address was a very effective one. Two or three days later, when the same Senator was endeavoring to secure a further consideration of the question, Mr. Beck opposed him with a bill in relation to the tolls on the Louisville and Portland Canal, which, he declared, was "of more importance than all the libraries in America." Mr. Morrill asserted that a new and independent building for the library was an inexorable necessity, on the ground that, 10 years hence, the library would need two and a half acres of floor-space, and that an addition upon the western centre of the Capitol would give the building the appearance of a kangaroo. Mr. Morrill also defended the present box-in-a-box construction of the Senate Chamber, declared that the chamber's ventilation was excellent, and argued at length against any changes which would let in light and expose the Senate to the open air. With Mr. Thurman, he apparently regards the Capitol as the "most beautiful building in the world," and strenuously opposes the addition of a huge excrescence for the accommodation of the nation's books. During the debate, it was said that an addition of sufficient size would cost $4,000,000, while a separate building upon Government land could be erected for $2,000,000. Mr. Thurman declared that of the 375,000 volumes in the library, not more than 10,000 were touched by the hand of man in any one year, and that 5,000 volumes were a good working library for a Senator.

To a disinterested observer it appears that many of the Senators of the United States regard this library as a collection of books intended to aid members of Congress in preparing and carrying on debates, and fail to see that it has become a great national institution, although only on the threshold of its career as such. It has outgrown the limits which restrained it to the uses of Senators and Representatives, and it should have a home of its own, in which it may fulfill its mission. To bind it to the noise and bustle of the Capitol, to be overrun with sight-seers, exposed to many dangers, and deprived of needed space and proper accessories, would be an action unworthy of a nation which boasts of its free educational advantages, and its regard for the treasures of literature. To those who come to the consideration of this question free from the influences of Congressional habits and opinions, the argument that the library's retention in connection with the Capitol will render it necessary to mutilate the building's fair proportions is unnecessary. The character of the library itself, and a knowledge of the position it must occupy in the future, are sufficient to show that it should have a home of its own. The wants of Congress can easily be supplied by putting in its place a small library made up of those works which are needed for reference. The direct demands made upon the library by the 369 gentlemen who compose the National Legislature are by no means enormous, and many of these gentlemen would suffer no inconvenience if the library were thrown into the Potomac.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

CAIRO, Ill., May 16.—Two brothers named Hull were last night shot at East Cairo, Ky., by a man named Rogers, the owner of a fishing-boat, as the result of a quarrel between the brothers and Mrs. Rogers. It is probable that one will die, and the other recover. Rogers escaped in the boat after the shooting.

BELLEVILLE[?], Ontario, May 16.—Thomas Thompson shot and instantly killed John Emmonds, at Pierson's Point, Prince Edward County, this morning. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the deed.

A SCHOONER CAPSIZED.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, May 16.—The Signal Officer at Key West, Fla., reports that the schooner Lea McKay, from Punta Rassa, with cattle, was struck by a squall while entering the harbor and capsized. A steamer has gone alongside of her.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—From San Francisco.—Mrs. Olafield and three daughters, Miss Mary Vasche and sister, Mrs. J. H. Jugerson and child, William A. Fuller, wife, and infant, F. G. Drake, Mrs. A. Lush, Miss E. Mantze, H. S. Pinkerton and wife, Miss Nichols, N. P. Porter and wife, Mrs. Lyman and children, E. T. Hawkins, R. B. Frost and wife, S. H. Broodie, Miss M. E. Lawton, J. Bahl, Mrs. P. W. Merraman, W. Beyle, Capt. Machell, wife, and son, Mrs. E. Booth, C. S. Joslyn, J. J. Daly, John H. Hintze, Col. Thorp, E. J. Dalby, S. W. Swaing, Mrs. M. R. Clark, P. Dorsey, F. Danton. From Central America—H. C. Rover and wife, F. L. Perkins, wife, and two children; Henry Schofield, William S. Brown, Jose Segrera, Louis Bur, wife, and five children, Juan Orosco, Manuel Frigueres. From Isthmus—E. Mola and wife, Miss Rosa Braun, M. Marquas, wife, daughter, three children, and infant, J. J. Turtle, L. Salcolio and daughter, A. M. Zalamea, A. Oitner, A. Rossel, H. Guerrara, wife, three children, and infant, C. Salaza, Mrs. George Butler, J. Sothers and wife, Pierre Menotti, Charles Menotti, Gen. Domingo Vasquez, T. Linder, J. M. White, R. Greene, Mrs. M. Bork, daughter and son, A. Morrell, E. Canya, C. Bonilla, M. Valasquez, J. S. Dodge.

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY, not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender diseases involving more serious consequences. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are either Laxative or Cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the Liver and Stomach.—*Advertisement.*

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

30,000 Flowering and Ornamental Plants
Of the rarest and finest kinds will be sold at auction on Tuesday, May 18, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 12 Cortlandt-st., New-York, packed in convenient lots, and ready for immediate planting, from the greenhouses of PETER HENDERSON.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

OLIPHANT—SHEPARD.—In Christ Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. L. W. Bancroft, D. D., HUGHES OLIPHANT, of Uniontown, Penn., to SUSIE A. SHEPARD, daughter of John R. Ackerman, of Brooklyn.

PROTHEROE—WEBER.—On Thursday, May 13, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Edward A. Washburn, WILLIAM MORRIS PROTHEROE to ROSINA, daughter of the late Albert Weber.

DIED.

BACON.—On Friday, May 14, of membranous croup, FRANCIS MORRIS, youngest child of Francis and Anna H. Bacon, aged 9 years and 6 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, at Bronxville, Monday, at 3:30 P. M. Train via Harlem Railroad at 2:30 P. M.

BERRIAN.—Suddenly, May 16, AARON OGDEN DAYTON, son of the late Hobart Berrian.
Remains taken to Tarrytown.
Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

BOARDMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on the 14th inst., Miss CORNELIA E. BOARDMAN, daughter of the late Hon. Elijah Boardman, of New-Milford, Conn.
Funeral Tuesday, 18th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, New-Milford, Conn.

CLYMER.—On Friday, 14th, CATHERINE, wife of Wm. Clymer.
Funeral at her late residence, No. 137 East 30th-st., Monday, at 11 A. M.

CLARK.—On Saturday, May 15, 1880, in New-York, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Centemeri, HENRIETTA F., widow of George W. Clark, and daughter of the late Robert Bach, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CUNNING.—On Sunday, May 16, MARY CUNNING, in the 66th year of her age.
Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her son-in-law's residence, No. 454 West 20th-st., on Tuesday, May 18, at 10:30 A. M.

ELY.—At Taunton, Mass., May 11, of pneumonia, after a short illness, the Rev. WILLIAM BREWSTER ELY, youngest son of the late Hon. Alfred B. Ely, of Newton, Mass., and Pastor of the Bethesda Congregational Church, Reading, Mass.; 35 years.

GALE.—May 14, THOMAS W. GALE, in the 90th year of his age.
Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, at 4:30 P. M., on Monday, 17th. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Goshen, N. Y. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

HASTINGS.—On Sunday, the 16th inst., MARY SEYMOUR, wife of the late Thos. Hastings, in the 94th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral in the West Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, the 15th inst., CAROLINE GERTRUDE, wife of the Rev. Daniel V. M. Johnson, D. D., Rector of St. Mary's Church.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

LAWRENCE.—On Saturday, May 15, ELOISE LAWRENCE, relict of the late Augustine Hicks Lawrence.
Relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 35 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, May 18, at 10 o'clock.

LEACH.—At East Poultney, Vt., Saturday, May 1, PRISCILLA B. LEACH, widow of the late Rev. B. B. Leach, in her 81st year.

MORGAN.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Sunday, May 16, Miss SIDNEY MORGAN, in the 80th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, May 18, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Stapleton landing on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York.

OLNEY.—Suddenly, at Oakland, Cal., May 12, JAMES N. OLNEY, formerly of Providence, (Olneyville,) R. I., and of Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAULDING.—On the 15th inst., at Cooperstown, N. Y., JOHN M., widow of the late Joseph I. Paulding.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PENDEXTER.—On Saturday morning, May 15, SAMUEL H. PENDEXTER, of the firm of William & John O'Brien.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 112 East 33d-st., on Monday, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Dover, N. H.

RAPELYE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 15, PETER RAPELYE, in his 83d year.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, New-Lots, Long Island, on Tuesday afternoon, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SAWARD.—On Saturday, May 15, at No. 40 Madison-st., Brooklyn, SARAH ANN, widow of William Saward, in the 60th year of her age.
Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Classon, corner of Willoughby av., Brooklyn.

SELLECK.—At Paris, France, 20th April, of heart disease, after a brief illness, Mrs. RUTH MARGARET SELLECK, dearly beloved wife of Alfred D. Selleck.
Funeral services at West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday morning, 18th May, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. No flowers.

ST. JOHN.—On Saturday, 15th inst., ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, President Lamar Insurance, of New-York, in the 80th year of his age.
The funeral will take place Monday, 17th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 195 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THOMAS.—On Saturday evening, 15th inst., after a lingering illness, CATHERINE L., widow of Alfred Thomas, deceased.
Funeral private.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AQUARELLES.

IMPORTANT EXHIBITION.

COMING SALE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

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HYDE ASSOCIATION.—MEMBERS ARE NOtified by the Executive Committee that our late delegate's power of attorney has been revoked since his return from England, and all documents of the Association required from him. Competent delegates will shortly be designated. All communications should be sent directly to H. C. PARKE, Secretary, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Abyssinia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 11 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Labrador, via Havre, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Weser, via Southampton and Bremen; on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Republic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 11 A. M., for France, Germany, &c., by steam-ship Westphalia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed;) on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow. The mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Honduras leave New-York May 18. The mails for Falmouth, Montego Bay, and Maracaibo leave New-York May 19. The mails for the Windward Islands leave New-York May 19. The mails for Havana leave New-York May 19 and 20. The mails for Mexico leave New-York May 19. The mails for St. Pierre-Miquelon leave New-York May 20. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York May 21. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York May 21. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands leave New-York May 22. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco June 5. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco June 16.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1880.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD
FOR JUNE, 1880.

CONTENTS:

I. MODERN THOUGHT AND PROTESTANTISM. ARTHUR MARSHALL.
II. "HOMAGE OF THE FINE ARTS." (Poem.) From SCHILLER.
III. COUNTESS IDA HAHN-HAHN. JOHN J. LALOR.
IV. GENESIS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. Rev. A. F. HEWIT.
V. A RETROSPECT OF MANY YEARS. (Poem.) Cardinal WISEMAN. (Published for the first time.)
VI. MY RAID INTO MEXICO. NUGENT ROBINSON.
VII. THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH. HENRY BELLINGHAM.
VIII. SERENA'S VOW. Mrs. RAYMOND-BARKER.
IX. THE *PRINCETON REVIEW* AND LEO XIII. Rev. JOSEPH BAYMA, S. J.
X. PRO PATRIA. (Poem.) Miss EDITH W. COOK.
XI. ASPECTS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION. Rt. Rev. J. L. SPALDING, D. D.
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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 15.

[illegible]

MONDAY, May 17.—A. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last was a most favorable exhibit, showing a large gain both in specie and legal tenders and a decrease in loans. The changes were an increase in specie of $2,886,500, in deposits of $2,752,900, and in legal tenders, of $1,972,200, and a decrease in loans of $2,563,500, and in circulation of $74,500. The movement for the week results in a gain of $4,170,475 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $10,288,925 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	May 8.	May 15.	May 17, 1879.
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	53,391,500	56,278,000	18,763,900
Legal tenders	17,257,100	19,229,300	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	236,424,700
Circulation	20,572,900	20,498,400	19,685,400

And the following the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

Specie	$53,391,500	$56,278,000	Inc.	$2,886,500
Legal tenders	17,257,100	19,229,300	Inc.	1,972,200
Total reserve	$70,648,600	$75,507,300	Inc.	[illegible]
Reserve required ag'nst deposits	64,580,750	65,268,975		
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	6,067,850	10,238,325	Inc.	4,170,475

The monetary situation was characterized by the greatest ease, and all the indications are pointing to the conclusion that the Money market will work smoothly for some time to come. The bank reserves have been steadily increasing for many weeks past, and at present the banks have a large surplus above the amount which the law requires them to hold. The rates for call loans on pledge of Stock Exchange collateral ranged between 3 and 6 ℔ cent., but the great majority of the transactions were at 4@5 ℔ cent. At the close of business on Saturday there were offerings of capital at 3 ℔ cent. Time loans were freely offered at 5 ℔ cent. On Government bonds as security the quotations were 3@4 ℔ cent. during the week, and 3 ℔ cent. in the final dealings. In the discount market, prime mercantile paper is quoted at 5@6½ ℔ cent.

The foreign advices reported British Consols ⅛ ℔ cent. higher on the week's transactions. In United States Governments, new 4s are unchanged, 4½s are ⅜ ℔ cent. higher, and 5s are ⅛ ℔ cent. higher. American railway securities are weak and lower; New-Jersey Central declined 5; Reading, 4½; Erie common, 6⅛; do. consolidated Seconds, 2; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts, 3½; do. Seconds, 2½; Pennsylvania, 2; Erie funded 5s, 2; Illinois Central, ¾, and New-York Central ½ ℔ cent. Erie Consolidated Firsts advanced 1 ℔ cent. French Rentes declined from 86f. 45c. to 86f. 27½c. The Bank of England gained £110,000 in bullion during the fiscal week ending on Wednesday last, and the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is 48 ℔ cent., against 46⅞ ℔ cent. the previous week. The rate of discount at the bank continues unchanged at 3 ℔ cent.

In the Sterling Exchange market, the nominal quotations opened on Monday at $4 86 for 60-day bills and $4 89 for demand, were advanced ½c. on Tuesday, to $4 86½ and $4 89½, and closed at these figures. The business of the week was light in volume, and actual transactions were effected at concessions of from 1c. to 1½c. from the posted rates. The present inquiry for sterling comes mainly from merchant remitters, the usual heavy buyers for the account of securities being now rather sellers than buyers. Commercial bills are in large supply, which, for the time being, prevents any shipments of gold.

In the Government bond market a firm tone prevailed throughout the week, but, with the exception of the $3,000,000 purchased by the Treasury Department, the transactions were small. Railroad bonds were unusually active, and the leading issues fluctuated widely and with much frequency. The Erie issues were, as usual, most prominent in the transactions, the Kansas and Texas mortgages, Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts, and the Chesapeake and Ohio bonds being also noticeably active. Erie consolidated Firsts rose from 118⅜ to 119½; do. consolidated Seconds declined from 90⅜ to 85¾, and closed at 89½; do. funding fell off from 85 to 83, and recovered to 85; Kansas and Texas Firsts declined from 101 to 99¼, and advanced to 101⅜; do., Seconds sold down from 60 to 53¼, recovered to 58¼, and reacted to 56½; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts rose from 38½ to 40, declined to 38½, and closed at 38⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, class B, fell off from 62¼ to 59¼, and advanced to 63¼; do. currency 6s declined from 39¼ to 35, and recovered to 36. The other changes of importance were an advance of 5 ℔ cent. in International Seconds, Purchasing Committee receipts; 2¼ in do. incomes; 4 in Fort Wayne Thirds; 2¾ in Lake Erie and Western Firsts; 1½ in Winona and St. Peter Firsts, and 1½ in C. C. and I. C. supplementary Firsts, and a decline of 3⅜ ℔ cent. in Wabash consolidated convertibles; 3½ in do Seconds and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western First preferred; 2⅜ in do. Second; 1½ in do. First; 3 in Iron Mountain Firsts and Second preferred incomes; Cleveland and Pittsburg consolidated Sinking Funds and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts, consolidated; 2½ in Great Western Seconds; 1½ in do. Firsts; 2 in San Francisco, class B, and Ohio and Mississippi Seconds; 1½ in Iowa Central Firsts and Mobile and Ohio First debentures; and 1½ in Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts. Kansas City and Northern real estate 7s, Louisville and Nashville consolidated 7s, and Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Firsts, Eastern Division. State bonds were dull and without important feature.

On the Stock Exchange, the speculation was unsettled throughout the entire week, and the fluctuations in prices were both wide and frequent. The week opened with marked depression in the general share list, and under free sales the entire market declined sharply. This decline in values brought in some buyers, whose purchases imparted temporary strength to the dealings and caused a partial recovery in prices, but the selling movement was quickly renewed, and quotations again took a downward turn. Reactions and recoveries followed each other in rapid succession, the decline being in almost every instance much greater than the subsequent advance, until at the close of business the current prices showed a falling off on the week's transactions of ¼ to 11¼ ℔ cent., the latter in Canada Southern. The other stocks most prominent in the downward movement were the coal shares, Michigan Central, Iron Mountain, Wabash Pacific, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Nashville Chattanooga, and Houston and Texas.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange for the past week aggregated 2,702,690 shares, against 2,365,048 shares last week, and 1,206,124 shares for the week ending May 1.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

[illegible]

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 15.

[illegible]

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement, with comparisons:

[illegible]

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$9,480,452
Corresponding week last year	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	190,088,769
Corresponding period last year	115,907,453

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,704,922
Corresponding week last year	6,080,721
Since Jan. 1	124,628,187
Corresponding period last year	109,517,912

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$7,285
Corresponding week last year	803,665
Since Jan. 1	2,406,680
Corresponding period last year	7,597,155

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,560,312
Corresponding week last year	1,785,472
Since Jan. 1 this year	67,302,466
Corresponding period last year	50,315,979

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$472,446
Corresponding week last year	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1 this year	[illegible]
Corresponding period last year	[illegible]

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

[illegible]

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

[illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.—Flour quiet but firm. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—Flour dull; [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 15.—Flour strong; [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.—Flour dull; [illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill., May 15.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 15.—Flour steady and unchanged; [illegible]

DETROIT, Mich., May 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—Hogs fairly active; [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 15.—Corn-meal dull and lower at $2 35. [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 15.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 30c. [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 15.—Petroleum steady and unchanged at 7¾c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., May 15.—Highwines steady at $1 07.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, May 15.—Sugar—Owing to unfavorable news from abroad, buyers have gradually lowered offers, which sellers have accepted, the market closing dull; [illegible]

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.
Third Monday motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J., and Barrett and Daniels, JJ.
[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Beach, J.
[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Van Vorst, J.
[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Speir, J.
Nos. 21, 6, 26.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Brunt, J.
[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.
[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by McAdam, J.
[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Sheridan, J.
[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Hawes, J.
[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Smyth, Recorder.
George Madigan, felonious assault and battery. Morris Grady, felonious assault and battery. James Kelly, grand larceny. William Carroll, grand larceny. William Ogle, forgery. John Beecher, Excise. Thomas Bulger, Excise. Thomas Cook, Excise. Jacob Kessler, Excise. Frank A. Bolger, Excise. Frederick Ranke, Excise. Arthur Brown, Excise. Herman Bush, Excise. John Buckley, Excise. Philip Sandorph, Excise. Gustavus Busner, Excise. Matthew McGrath, Excise. John Leonard, felonious assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Cowing, J.
Florence Savell, Margaret Fee, robbery. Theodore Thorman, grand larceny. J. Davis, burglary. Ellen Ferguson, Benjamin Bate, petit larceny. Christopher Bogg, Excise. Patrick Briarde, Excise. George Pringle, Excise. Rose Armand, Excise. Michael Archel, Excise. Albert Abrams, Excise. Rock Andrew, Excise. Beatrice Belong, Excise.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, May 15, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Charles C. Shelton, Esq., Referee, Louis Mesier sold the five-story brick building, with lot 24.5 by 27.1 by 23.11 by 27.5, No. 43 Spruce-st., north-west corner of Gold-st., for $19,125, to Lucia Knight, plaintiff; also under a similar court order, John D. Townsend, Esq., Referee, Charles S. Brown disposed of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 19 by 98.9, No. 148 East 36th-st., north side, 219 feet east of Lexington-av., for $14,500, to Samuel Philips, plaintiff.

The sale announced by Richard V. Harnett of one lot, on East 68th-st., east of Madison-av., was adjourned to May 22.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, May 15, was $265,561 as against $240,694, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) May 17.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the following described unimproved City real estate: Two lots, each 25.9 by 100.11, on East 116th-st., south side, 172.6 feet east of 5th-av.; two lots, each 20 by 100.11, on East 112th-st., south side, 155 feet east of 5th-av.; plot of land, 870 by 100.11, on West 114th-st., north side, block front between 8th and New avs; eight lots, each 25 by 199.10, on West 128th-st., north side, running through to 129th-st., 300 feet east of 10th-av.; plot of land, 138 by 244 by 17 by 199.10, on West 129th-st., north side, running through to 130th-st., adjoining above; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 144th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 8th-av., and a plot of land, 149.3 by 75 by 95.8 by 80.6, on Vermilye-av., north side, block front between Isham and 211th sts.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Edward Bartlett, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 140th-st., south side, 575 feet east of 8th-av., and one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 140th-st., south side, 675 feet east of 8th-av.

Tuesday, May 18.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, to close the estate of Aaron Hardman, of the following described improved City real estate: Three four and five story brick tenements and three-story frame tenement, with two lots, each 25 by 101, Nos. 109 and 111 Mulberry-st., west side, 100 feet north of Canal-st.; three-story brick building and three-story building, with two lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 146 and 148 Mulberry-st., east side, 135.6 feet south of Grand-st.; three-story brick house and two-story frame building, with lease of lot 28.1 by 75, No. 66 Rivington-st., north-west corner of (No. 149) Allen-st., leased May 1, 1866, term 21 years, ground rent $250 per annum; three-story brick building, with lot 20.6 by 75 by 20.9 by 76.8, No. 384 West-st., south-east corner of Gansevoort-st.; two three-story brick tenements, with lot 25 by 94.2, No. 18 Gansevoort-st., south side, 174 feet west of 4th-st.; six-story brick building, with two lots, each 21.10 by 60; Nos. 492 and 494 Water-st., north side, 219.8 feet east of Pike-slip; and three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 19 by 98, No. 104 West 49th-st., south side, 65 feet west of 6th-av. Also, similar sale, of the three-story frame building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 249 Water-st., south side, 199.11 feet east of Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25.1 by 100.5 by 25.5 by 99.9, No. 40 Houston-st., north-west corner of Mulberry-st. Also, similar sale, Alonzo C. Farnham, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick buildings with two lots, each 31.3 by 99.9, Nos. 419 and 421 East 33d-st., north side, 60.8 feet east of 1st-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front building, with lot 25 by 60, No. 691 9th-av., south-west corner of 47th-st.

By Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, John F. McIntyre, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 106th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 4th-av.

By R. V. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Felix V. R. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 308 East 119th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 15 by 99.11, No. 140 East 128th-st., north side, 320 feet west of 3d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Administrators' sale, of two leases, dated June 2, 1872, for 1,000 years, upon lots by —, Nos. 239 to 233 Grand-av., south-east corner of (Nos. 364 to 370) De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, and about 20 other tax leases, and certificates on lots situated in same city.

Wednesday, May 19.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executors' sale of the four-story brick building, with lease of lot 25.5 by 87.8, No. 235 Front-st., south-east corner of Peck-slip; leased May 1, 1871, term 21 years; ground rent $480 per annum; also, four-story brick building, with lot 26 by 37.2, No. 233 Front-st., east side, adjoining above; and two-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 33 West 3d-st., north side, 175 feet west of Thompson-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, Arthur Berry, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 50, No. 73 Ridge-st., east side, 60 feet south of Rivington-st.

Thursday, May 20.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., public auction sale of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 19.9 by 70, No. 366 Lexington-av., west side, between 40th and 41st sts.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, partition sale, Sidney J. Cowen, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.11 by 99.10 by 17.11 by 98.5, No. 408 East 57th-st., south side, 71.10 feet east of 1st-av.; similar dwelling, with lot 17.10 by 101.8 by 17.10 by 102.8, No. 410 East 57th-st., south side, 107.6 feet east of 1st-av.; two three-story brick dwellings, with lots, each 17 by 102.3, Nos. 197 and 199 East 73d-st., north side, 71 feet west of Lexington-av.; two-story frame dwelling, with three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 142d-st., south side, 475 feet west of Boulevard; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Walnut-st., south-west corner of 5th-av., 24th Ward; four lots, together in size 100 by 182 by 101.3 by 165.7, on Seaman-av., north side, 180 feet west of Emerson-st., 12th Ward, and plot of land, 50.1 by 228.9 by 41.11 by 203, on Broadway, east side, between Nagle-av. and Elwood-st., 12th Ward.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, John H. Hull, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 50, on Madison-av., west side, 20.5 feet south of 111th-st.

By E. A. Lawrence, foreclosure sale, Charles DeKay Townsend, Esq., Referee, of 10 acres of land, on a road leading from Tremont to Fordham, south-east side, adjoining lands of Thomas W. Ludlow, West Farms.

Friday, May 21.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Francis A. Marden, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 95, No. 1,118 1st-av., east side, 25 feet north of 61st-st.

Saturday, May 22.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Harlow M. Hoyt, Esq., Referee, of the two two-story buildings and two four-story brick tenements, with two lots, each 25 by 97.6, Nos. 144 and 140 Ludlow-st., east side, 175 feet north of Rivington-st.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling and two-story brick shop, with lease of plot of land 38 by 142.4, No. 347 West 22d-st., north side, 309 feet east of 9th-av. Also, a portion of the three-story brick dwelling, with lease of lot 8 by 55, No. 388 West 24th-st., south side, 291 feet east of 9th-av.; leased Nov. 1, 1866, term 21 years.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 52.5, No. 880 1st-av., west side, 60.5 feet north of 49th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Miles B. Andrus, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 18.10 by 50, No. 388 9th-av., east side, 18.10 feet south of 35th-st.; also, similar sale, Edward R. Watson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5 on East 68th-st., north side, 100 feet east of Madison-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, May 15.

[illegible]

LEASES RECORDED.

Ferguson, Edward, to Nathaniel E. Cornwall; No. 210 West 49th-st., 11 years, rent ... $1,440

Meyer, Conrad F., to Sibe N. F. Meyer; No. 232 Washington-st., 5 years, rent ... 4,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

[illegible]

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.—Blocks of bulk-headed lots on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn. E. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—MOUNTAIN STATION, (ON Ridge,) sale reasonably, or rent, (unfurnished,) two residences; all conveniences; stables, fine shade; near depot; unexceptionable neighborhood; unquestionably healthy. EDWARD F. HAMILTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. HENRY JOHNSON'S MORRISTOWN (N. J.) REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—Houses furnished and unfurnished, of every variety, for sale and to let.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A HOME YOU WILL MUCH ENJOY. In New-York's most beautiful Suburb, easily, quickly, and comfortably accessible to the City's Business, Shopping, Entertainments, &c., from quarter to Midnight. Commutation tickets from Wall-st., Chambers-st., 7th-st., and 34th-st., 7½ cents per trip. Most desirable Residences, with all City advantages, Gas, Water, &c., yet beyond its nerve-wearing noise. Nothing more desirable anywhere. Go and SEE them. Rent, $200 to $500, (or sale, on easy terms.) A. J. STEVENS, 111 Broadway, Room 6.

$200 PER MONTH—THREE MONTHS from June 15, furnished, 12 rooms, near depot; two acres; shade, garden; cow, hens; stable; high grounds; beautiful views. Box No. 314 Tarrytown, N. Y.

COTTAGE TO LET—VANDERBILT LANDING, S. I.; half acre, with fruit and shade trees; desirable and healthy location; 9 rooms; rent low; stable if desired. GEO. J. GREENFIELD, No. 56 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT PELHAM ON THE SOUND, A WELL-furnished stone house; modern conveniences; gardener and cows; for the season or year. Apply to J. H. MILLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON, opposite Dobb's Ferry, and not far from Dr. Agnew's place. OWNER, No. 30 Franklin-st.

NEWPORT, R. I.—GEN. SHERMAN'S VILLA.—Apartments secured on application to Mrs. FLAGG, No. 308 Lexington-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 58TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., an elegant full-size dwelling, with bay window front; the house is three rooms deep, has fine butler's pantry extension, and well arranged for a large family; can be seen between 2 and 5 o'clock. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

A plot of ground on West-st., south corner of Franklin-st., 40x80 feet, adjoining a plot on Franklin-st., 37x100 feet. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office 18, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 267 Madison-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; size about 30x60 and two story extension; lot 100; can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZED house No. 27 East 77th-st. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PORTER & CO.—NO. 173 EAST 125TH-ST.—HARLEM property; improved and unimproved.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF 180 FULTON AND 48 Ann st.; also, the third and fourth floors, with or without steam-power. WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, 121 Fulton-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO FINE HOUSES ON WASHINGTON Heights, five minutes' walk from elevated railroad station. W. W. HILLS, 155th-st., corner 10th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND FOR A NURSE who is about to go to her home in Ireland, employment during the voyage in the care of children. Excellent recommendation can be had from her present employer, with whom she has lived four years. Address No. 158 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

CHAR-WOMAN, &c.—BY A NEAT AND OBLIGING young Swedish woman; wishes to go out by the day and do work of any kind. Call at No. 321 East 30th-st., first floor.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY OF 21, graduate of a university; refined and cultivated; would like to travel as companion to a lady going to Europe for the Summer; best references given and required. Address S. E., Box No. 220 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS COMPANION to a lady for the Summer; no objections to traveling; speaks French and German fluently; for board; best of references given. Address Z. Y., Box No. 211 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress; would do plain sewing; would like to go to the country for the Summer; has reference. Call at No. 275 West 12th-st., basement door.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a young Protestant woman, willing to take charge of one child; country preferred. Call, for two days, between 10 and 2, at No. 1 Gramercy Park.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING, or Regular Laundress.—By a respectable Protestant girl, with the highest of City reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl in a gentleman's family; would do sewing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid or waitress in a small private family; City reference; no cards. Call at No. 135 West 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; four years' City reference. Call at No. 119 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl in good family as chamber-maid or waitress. Call or address No. 336 East 14th-st., fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in private family; willing to go to country with family for Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 136 West 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Plain Sewing.—By competent woman; three years' reference from last place. Seen at present employer's, No. 148 East 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR to Take Care of a Lady and Do Up Fine Laces.—Country preferred; three years' reference. Call at No. 49 West 46th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 147 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND a place for an excellent chamber-maid. Apply at No. 881 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl, or would wait on a lady and sew; good reference. Call at 308 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY FRENCH girl; wages low; good reference. Address P. A., Box No. 255 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an English Protestant in private family. Call at No. 20 Lexington-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber-maid. Apply, for two days, at No. 8 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 756 3d-av., near 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl, lately landed; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 336 East 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; no objections to country; best of City reference. Call at No. 118 Park-av.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; understands her business in all its branches; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 11.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands all branches of English and American cooking; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 118 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT IN small family; understands her business; would assist with washing; highly recommended. Seen at present employer's, No. 109 East 57th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; ALSO, LAUNDRESS if required; good bread and biscuit; short distance in country no objection; City reference. Call at No. 212 West 14th-st., near 7th-av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK with good City references. Apply at No. 107 East 34th-st., from 1 to 5 P. M.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 321 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; UNDERSTANDS baking thoroughly; best City reference. Call or address No. 343 East 30th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK. Seen at present employer's, No. 52 East 29th-st.

HOUSE-WORKERS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, to do the work of a small family; are willing and obliging; best reference. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 50 West 24th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; four years and ten months' best City references. Call at No. 265 West 17th-st., two flights.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class laundress; will take in washing or go out by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 254 West 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS by a respectable Protestant woman; understands all kinds of laundry work, fluting, polishing, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 305 West 38th-st., grocery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; no objection to the country; good City reference from last place. Call at 211 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, TO go out by the day; will do house-cleaning. Call at No. 352 West 58th-st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; very good with a bottle baby; is a good seamstress; good City reference. Call or address No. 194 West 41st-st., near 8th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INFANT'S or children's nurse; no objections to the country; best City reference. Address Nurse, No. 48 East 41st-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can embroider and braid; best City reference. Call at No. 254 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, thoroughly experienced in care of infants from birth or young children; good seamstress; good references. Call at No. 709 6th-av., toy store.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH GERMAN LADY, SHORT time in this country, to take care of grown children and sewing. Address H. M., Box No. 259 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl; two years' City reference; none but a good family need apply; no cards. Call at No. 310 West 33d-st., second floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A RESPONSIBLE WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; can furnish four years' reference from last employer. Apply or address L., No. 457 Hudson-st.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION for companion; colored nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid; City or country. Address M. A., Box No. 274 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, LATELY landed, to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 446 West 33d-st.; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; no objection to light chamber-work, or take care of young ladies. Seen for two days. A. B., No. 118 East 11th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands dress-making thoroughly; can cut, fit and operate; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 301 East 40th-st.

TO TRAVEL.—A FRENCH PERSON OF GREAT experience in traveling and dress-making wishes to find a family to go to Europe. Address M. C., No. 226 West 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR would do chamber-work and plain sewing in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 251 West 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and assist with chamber-work in private family. Call at present employer's, No. 22 West 45d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress or chamber-maid in a private family. Seen at present employer's, No. 25 Park-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS IN private family; good references. Apply at No. 21 Park-av., present employer's, between 9 and 10:30 A. M.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS waitress in a private family; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 212 West 33d-st.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNDRESS, to take home at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 158 West 31st-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman; by week or dozen. Call or address No. 128 West 30th-st., basement.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, to go out by the day; washing or house-cleaning. Call at Mrs. Mahon, No. 756 3d-av.

MALES.

BUTCHER AND CARVER AND TO TAKE full charge of meats in a first-class hotel or large boarding-house in a Summer resort; good reference from last employer. Call between 12 A. M. and 2 P. M. at the Reading Room, Carleton House, corner Frankfort and William sts., inquire for L. G.

BUTLER.—BY A SMART YOUNG ENGLISHMAN in a small private family; one going to the sea-side preferred. Address H. W., Box No. 263 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—ENGLISH PROTESTANT; single; thoroughly efficient; either first man or single-handed; best personal reference. Call or address A. B., No. 119 5th-av., present employer's.

BUTLER.—AS FIRST-CLASS BUTLER IN A PRIVATE family by a German of middle age; best of City references. Address Berlin, Box No. 204 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as butler or second man; best of references. Address H. T., Box No. 257 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY FIRST-CLASS, reliable single man, (Swiss Protestant;) experienced City and country driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; country preferred; best reference from last employer in this City. Address J. T. H., Box No. 271 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A RELIABLE MAN and wife; man is first-class in his duties, can do gardening and willing to make himself handy about the house; wife is a good family cook; both have first-class City reference. Call or address J. J., care Woodhead, No. 114 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY RELIABLE, temperate young single Protestant; thoroughly experienced in City and country driving; care horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening; can milk; willing and generally useful; wages moderate; best City references. Address G. S., No. 18 John-st., store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT; first-class man; thoroughly understands his duties, and performs them; experienced City driver; willing and obliging; temperate, honest, as former or late employer will state. Address Henry, Box No. 265 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and gardener; understands care of good horses, harness, and carriages; good careful driver; wife first-class cook or laundress; understands milk and butter; best City reference from last employer. Call or address J. K., No. 251 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY FIRST-CLASS MAN; SCOTCHMAN; can furnish unexceptionable references from present employer and others; leaving on account of employer turning out; has a thorough knowledge of his business; can handle fast. Address A., No. 146 West 56th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; also care and treatment of saddle and road horses; no objection to any part of the country; willing and obliging; nine and seven years' references from last employer. Call or address T. B., No. 111 West 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS THE CARE OF horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; competent in every respect; seven years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address T. R., No. 53 4th-av., trunk store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; will be found willing and obliging; best City references from last employer. Call or address J. G., No. 110 West 57th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; best City reference from last employer. Call or address T. R., No. 645 6th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN, married; no incumbrances; or would take charge of a gentleman's place; City or country; good reference from last employer. Call or address C. Smith, No. 249 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man of long experience in the care of horses, cattle, and the general management of gentleman's place; good references. Address [illegible] Times Up-town Office.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a middle-aged single man; understands the general work about a gentleman's place; trustworthy and willing; can be highly recommended. Address M., Box No. 248 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY ONE WHO thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call or address W. G., No. 112 West 37th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE a situation as coachman for his man, whom he can highly recommend to any gentleman who may require his services, as he is a trustworthy man. Address M. C., No. 276 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; seven years' reference from one employer; willing and obliging. Address F. R. N., Box No. 266, Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A FAMILY DESIRING A GOOD coachman, married, of first-class ability, can be suited by applying to or addressing E. M., No. 122 West 46th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience in the business; is thoroughly competent; has good City references. Address J. K., Box No. 264 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—FOUR YEARS' REFERENCE from present place. Apply at No. 51 East 29th-st.

FARMERS.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL working farmer, who has had charge of a large farm on Long Island the past 15 years, and understands the care of all kinds of crops and stock; wife is a good dairy-woman and poultry-raiser if required. Call on or address L. I. Farmer, No. 978 Broadway, in seed-store.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; SEVERAL YEARS OF practical experience in greenhouses and graperies; good fruit and vegetable grower; understands improvement and management of gentleman's place, &c.; unexceptionable City reference for character and ability. Address Gardener, Box No. 274 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A GERMAN married man; understands all about flowers, vegetables, &c.; competent to lay out grounds; is also a good farmer; best City reference. Call or address No. 329 West 26th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man; understands the culture of greenhouses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; single; best of references. Address W. W., Box No. 262 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY OF 16 YEARS; INtelligent and willing to work at anything required; anxious to learn a trade for his board and home; best reference. Address J. C., Box No. 267 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE MAN WITH FIRST-class City references; specially competent; careful with glassware, silver, &c.; understands salads, &c.; no objection to the country. Address Waiter, No. 154 West 30th-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED WAITER IN A private family; can offer the best City reference. Address S. M., Box No. 254 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS first-class waiter in first-class private family only; City or country; satisfactory City references. Address L. G., Box No. 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWISS WAITER in a good private family; sober and willing; best of reference; wages not under $40. Address W. R., Box No. 253 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER OR COACHMAN.—IN PRIVATE family; willing and accommodated; wages reasonable; best reference from last place. Call or address W. W., No. 217 West 29th-st.

WAITER—COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN, breaking up, desires to find situations for his waiter and coachman, very competent men. Address W. C., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—A PRIVATE FAMILY MAY SECURE a thoroughly competent waiter, well recommended, &c., and of good appearance, by addressing Butler, at grocer's, No. 887 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG ENGLISH OR AMERICAN married Protestant well educated, willing to assist with children, good machine operator, and fairly dresser; first-class reference required. Apply to-day at No. 20 East 60th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, BY THE first, till about middle of June. Apply with City reference, at No. 32 West 17th-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A GOOD ORDER CLERK; ALSO A BOY TO take care of horses and deliver goods; German preferred. Apply before 9, No. 1,268 3d-av., corner 73d-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND DO PLAIN washing; City references required. Call at No. 76 West 54th-st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—COMPETENT LAUNDRESS ABLE TO do large wash. Apply No. 24 West 17th-st. Must have personal reference.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD, POOL, AND BAGATELLE Balls, Martingale Rings and Rosettes, Checks and Checker-men, Sleeve and Dress Buttons, Toilet Mirrors, Tooth-powder, Salad Boxes, Teething-rings, &c. WELLING COMPRESSED IVORY MFG CO., 251 Centre-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

FRENCH GOLD WALL-PAPERS, 25 CENTS per roll; fine papers, 10 cents; gold window-shades, $1 per pair; carpets and oil-cloth, 25 cents per yard; houses painted, papered, and kalsomined. S. W. COATES, No. 377 Hudson-st., above Clarke.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lloyd's Register, U. S. N., or both the outward and homeward passage.

BRITANNIC, Capt. Ismay.....Thursday, May 20, 4 P. M.
PARISIAN, Capt. Dutton.....Saturday, May 29, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. Cameron.....Thursday, June 3, 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Pugh.....Saturday, June 5, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45, North River, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are built of iron, and are unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion of the ship is felt to a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Cabin, $80 and $100, according to locality. Steerage, $30 and $35, including bedding and utensils.

For freight or cabin apply to

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Agent, 9 Bowling Green.

UNION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 48 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN.....SUNDAY, May 16, noon
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 18, noon
NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, June 2, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SUNDAY, June 6, 8 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and pleasant, having bath rooms, smoking rooms, library, piano, music and library, etc., accommodation, midship section, where the motion of the ship is felt to the least extent. Rates of passage, $80 and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $50; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, 69 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this fine take Liest. Maury's Lane Route in all seasons of the year.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 22, 5 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, June 17, 12 P. M.

Rates, $80 and $100. Excursion, $150 and $200. Steerage, $30. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Apply at 29 and 31 Broadway, New-York.
Passenger office, No. 126 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

French Mail Steamers Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both trouble by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, May 19, 1 P. M.
St. LAURENT, Santelli.....Wed. May 26, 7:30 P. M.
FRANCE (Nouvelle), Commandant Rivière, June 2, 1:30 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in sterling or dollars.

Rates, $60 and upwards, gold.

LOUIS DE BILLY, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Circassia.....May 20, 3 P. M. Bravo.....June 3, 8 P. M.
Persia.....May 26, 9 A. M. Anchoria.....June 12, 8 A. M.

Cabin, $60 and $70, according to place. Steerage, $30 to $35. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Victoria.....May 19, noon. *Australia.....May 26, 7 A. M.

*Not to carry cattle, sheep or pigs.

Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE"

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ARIZONA.....Wednesday, May 19, noon
GALLIA.....Wednesday, May 26, 7 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, June 2, noon
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, June 9, 8 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates. Freight, low rates. Apply to JOHN G. DALE, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

Pier 52, foot of Canal-st., N. R.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, May 20, 2 P. M.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, May 27, 8 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $80, according to accommodation; second cabin, $40; steerage, $30.

For freight or passage, apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

WERRA.....Wed., May 19 | SALER.....Wed., May 26
MAIN.....Wed., June 2 | NECKAR.....Wed., May 26

SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, DE BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets for STEERAGE PASSENGERS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND WEST.

OELRICHS & Co., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The following steamers will sail as extra steamers, taking first class passengers only:

Steamer GLEIM.....May 28, 2 P. M.
Steamer SALIER.....June 4, 2 P. M.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.

WESTFALIA.....May 20 | LESSING.....June 3
HELGOLAND.....May 27 | HERDER.....June 10

Rates of passage: To Plymouth, London (Southampton), Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

H. RUMLAND, Agent, 61 Broadway.
C. ROSENTHAL & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

STS leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, May 19
NOORDLAND.....Wednesday, May 26
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, May 26
Cabin, $40 and $50. Steerage, $28.

For freight or passage apply to the Company's office, 2 Broadway, Room 17, or to H. BARGER, Gen'l Agent, No. 217 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 2, W. 3d-st., N. Y.
67 S. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 50 Broadway, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.

FOR LONDON (Thames), FROM NEW PIER, 50 N. R. (Foot of Beach-st.), Jersey City.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, 3 P. M.

Britain, Wed., May 19, 7 A. M. Egypt, Sat., May 29, 8:30 A. M.
Celtic, Sat., May 22, 7 A. M. Germanic, Wed., June 2, 7 A. M.

Cabin, $60 to $80; return tickets, $110 to $140; second cabin, $40; steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, $65.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 2 W. 3d-st., N. Y.
67 S. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 50 Broadway, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

The Isthmus of Panama.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steamship COLON, Wednesday, May 26, noon. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steamship CITY OF PEKING, Wednesday, June 2, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steamship ZEALANDIA, Saturday, June 5, noon, or immediately on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.

For freight or passage, and information apply at company's office on the Isthmus of Panama.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO and THE WEST INDIES, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply at the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

W. H. RULLY, Gen'l Passenger Agent. J. F. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Beach-st.

At 3 P. M. wednesday and saturday.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson.....Wed., May 19
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Fleetwood.....Sat., May 22

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new S. F. R. R. of Florida, steamer FLORIDA, sails twice for this company, and direct freight and passage may be had via the DIXIE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.

C. D. OWENS, Agent. GEO. YONGE, Agent.
Beal, Agt. S. F. & W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.
315 Broadway. 315 Broadway.

U. S. HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and TONTERA, for VERA CRUZ and TAMPICO, Mexico.

CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only).....Wed., May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK (Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz).....Saturday, May 29

These steamers are furnished with Pullman sleepers, berths in State-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Also, ship City of Mexico, sailed May 3, O. June 3 and 24 for Vera Cruz via Sagua, Tampico and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

J. ALEXANDER & SONS, 11 and 13 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 9 North River, as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.....Tuesday, May 18
CITY OF MATANZAS, Capt. Blake.....Saturday, May 29

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM F. CLYDE & CO., No. 15 Bridge-st. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, May 19
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, May 22

FLORIDA, NEW-ORLEANS, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier, or R. M. SHEARER, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND COOSA MAIL S. S. LINE

FROM PIER NO. 19 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Steamer ALABAMA.....Saturday, May 22
Steamer GEORGIA.....Thursday, May 27

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the 3d day of June next at 10 o'clock.

A. PRESCOTT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, MAY 15, 1880.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 24 INST. AND REOPENED ON THE 1 PROX.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company will be held at its office, No. 78 Pine-st., on Tuesday, May 18, 1880, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year.

CHARLES DAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Mining Trust Company
OFFICE, 115 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Chartered under the laws of the State of New-York.

MILTON E. LATHAM, President.
G. H. CHRISTENSEN, Treasurer.
E. W. LEAVITT, Sec'y.

This department is now ready for business, and offers its services upon reasonable terms in all transactions and investment of funds, the purchase and transfer of stocks, and the payment of dividends. Special attention given to conveyancing of realties.

American Mining Stock Exchange.

(Under the auspices of the Mining Trust Company.)

Exchange-rooms and offices, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

This Exchange will be opened at 9:30 A. M. this date, and improvements in the rooms, now in progress, have been completed, about May 25.

Stockholders of the Mining Trust Company are entitled to receive, and will upon application from MINING COMPANIES desiring to have their stocks listed, receive a certificate of the Mining Trust, authorizing such stock to be dealt in at the Exchange, on payment of the fee of $10 per month. Secretary of the Company will carry Mining Trust Certificates.

Applications will be received for a limited number of non-members monthly and tickets of admission.

CITY OF TOLEDO,

STATE OF OHIO,

6 PER CT., 7 PER CT., AND 8 PER CT.

BONDS,

PAYABLE FROM 1881 TO 1894.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAID IN NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE'S SONS,

BANKERS,

17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.

Certificates of Stock and Land Scrip in the NEW-YORK AND TEXAS LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Reorganization Committee's receipts for Convertible and Second Mortgage Bonds of the INTERNATIONAL OR THE HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.

Holders of the Purchasing Committee's receipts will be required to leave them three clear days for assortment and preparation of the new Certificates and Land Scrip.

By order of the Purchasing Committee.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—IN THE MATTER OF JOHN W. KOHLAAT and CHARLES BOHLEN, of Hoboken, N. J., Copartners, doing business under the firm name of FREDERICK LEWIS & Co., signers of the estate of FREDERICK LEWIS, bankrupt. Pursuance of an order of the Hon. William G. Choate, District Judge, will sell at public auction of the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of May, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, viz.: Lot No. 1, Block No. 1, Hoboken, Hudson County, N. J., 25 feet 6 inches front, 100 feet 6 inches deep, 25 feet 6 inches rear, 100 feet 6 inches, 1,275 square feet, for $1,500, at six months' credit, and interest, and all my right, title and interest in said property, and all my right, title and interest in said Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and in said property, and all my right, title and interest in and to the estate of the late James L. Phelps, Jr., in the Hoboken Land and Improvement Co. Company, out of said notes, issued by the New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, and numbered 11,476, for $5,000 (which said notes and policy are now in the hands of Wm. H. Hoyt, Esq., of the firm of Hoyt, Wright & Hoyt, Attorneys, at Newark, N. J.), and all my right, title and interest in said policy of insurance on the life of said James L. Phelps, Jr., in said Insurance Company, and all my right, title and interest in said Hoboken Land and Improvement Co. Company, and all my right, title and interest in said Insurance Company, and numbered 11,476, for $5,000 (which said notes and policy are now in the hands of Wm. H. Hoyt, Esq., of the firm of Hoyt, Wright & Hoyt, Attorneys, at Newark, N. J.), and all my right, title and interest in said property

COL. INGERSOLL'S LECTURE

TALKING TO A CROWD IN BOOTH'S THEATRE.

STILL PURSUING THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION WITH SCORNFUL DERISION AND FUNNY ANECDOTES—A METROPOLITAN SUNDAY NIGHT AMUSEMENT.

Booth's Theatre was packed from the stage-base to the rear wall of the topmost gallery last evening with an audience that was eminently respectable. Half of it, at least, were ladies. It was an audience, however, remarkable for the entire absence of persons of prominence. The crush at the doors before the lecture was terrible, and 75 cent seats rose rapidly in the hands of speculators to $1, $1 25, and as high as $2, at which rates they were eagerly purchased. Hundreds were turned away. Col. Ingersoll was received with loud and long-continued applause. Before entering upon the subject of the evening, which was "What shall I do to be saved?" he occupied considerable time in an endeavor "to remove superstition," as far as he could, from the minds of his audience. He illustrated his meaning by telling a story of a Jew, who, on entering a restaurant to get something to eat, was tempted by a piece of bacon. He yielded. While he was in the place the sky became overcast, and a thunder-storm broke. Pale as a sheet, he exclaimed, "Mein Gott! Did you ever hear such a fuss about a little piece of bacon?" [Laughter.] The lecturer said that as long as such ideas existed there could be no freedom of thought. Superstition was inherent. Our fathers were barbarians and their fathers savages, and with these religion originated. People who were not afraid to murder were afraid to think. Col. Ingersoll maintained that it is impossible to sin against God, because God cannot be injured. [Applause.] He did not believe in the reformatory power of fear. A man might be scared from committing a crime, but not from wanting to commit it. [Applause.] The lecturer quoted statistics to prove that the most Christian nations have the greatest proportion of crime. "If you want," he said, "to make a fortune in a Christian nation, invent a gun that will kill more Christians in a given time than any other." [Shouts of laughter.] He was satisfied that in America no Indian had ever been truly converted, because he never heard of an Indian scalping another on account of his religious belief. [Renewed laughter.]

As the lecturer understood the Christian system, there was first an infinite God. He hoped there was more than one, as one would be very lonesome. [Laughter.] Secondly, God created first a man and then a woman. To do so he used nothing rather than see it wasted. [Laughter.] Thirdly, he forbade them to eat the apples of one particular tree. If he didn't want his apples eaten, why didn't he put the tree outside? [Roars of laughter.] The devil tempted them. God made this devil. He knew he would tempt them and that he would succeed. Why did he raise up a rival to himself, and a successful one? In the lecturer's opinion, the devil was ahead thus far. [Laughter.] The first child born was a murderer, and God's children kept from that time forward getting from bad to worse. God never did anything to reform them. He never built a school-house; he never started a tract society; he did not even found a Young Men's Christian Association. [Shouts of laughter.] Methuselah died without knowing his A B C. [Renewed laughter.] Finally, God made up his mind to drown them. He kept eight, all totally depraved, to start afresh with. [Laughter.] Again the people went from bad to worse. They built a tower to reach heaven and nearly succeeded, but God discovered their designs in the nick of time and frustrated them. [Laughter.] Not having time to bother with the whole world, He picked out one tribe and did His best to civilize them. He sent them pestilences and famines and wars and enslaved them. He succeeded so well that they killed Him the first opportunity they got. [Roars of Laughter.] In the old times, when a man did a mean thing he sacrificed a sheep, and the sheep was credited to him on the books. Now, when a Christian does wrong, he says to God, "Charge it." [Great laughter.] The lecturer did not believe in the doctrine of the atonement. He did not want to be a charity angel. [Laughter.] He had no ambition to became a winged pauper of the skies. Besides what would be the social standing of a gentleman in heaven knowing forever that he had no business there. [Great laughter.] That doctrine invariably saves the wrong man. The good citizen assassinated in the streets is damned and his murderer goes to glory from the gallows.

According to the Christian system, a person is compelled to believe something whether he understands it or not. The lecturer had the highest respect for Jesus Christ as a man, but he did not believe in him as a God, for if he had been God death would have had no terrors for him, and a God who would have allowed himself to be put to death when he could have prevented it would have committed suicide. Col. Ingersoll went on to deny at length the authenticity of the Scriptures. The original manuscripts were, he said, in the hands of men whose interest it was to change them, and men dishonest enough to say that they saw the dead raised to life would be capable of any changes. Doctrines so hellish had been preached that the mother nursing her babe believed that it was 99 chances in 100 that she was raising kindling-wood for hell. [Laughter.] Continuing, the lecturer quoted largely from the Scriptures on the subject of what is necessary to salvation. The ministers, he claimed, have deceived the people. They really don't know what is in them. They never read the Bible as a lawyer reads a brief. "And even supposing it were all true," said the lecturer, "and on the day of judgment I should discover that I was mistaken, I would step up like a man and admit it. I would say to God, 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.' I can't see why God should ask me to forgive my enemies and then damn his." [Applause.]

Col. Ingersoll claimed that the Gospels according to Matthew, Mark, and Luke, and the Epistle of James prescribed good deeds alone as necessary to salvation, and that they did not say a word about keeping Sunday, or loving the Lord, or Jonah and the whale. [Laughter.] He kept up a running commentary on the quotations that convulsed his audience with laughter. The Church, he said, was always willing to swap off the treasure of heaven for cash down. He asked if anybody ever knew a Christian willing to unload because he was told that it was easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter heaven. He always noticed that the people who had the smallest souls made the most fuss about them. He would like to employ a minister of the present day to cast out a devil—a small one for a cent. There was not a clergyman in the City who would dare next Sunday to say that it could be done, and there was not one who would dare to deny it. As for Christians being able to "drink poisonous things" without danger, he would like to fix up a dose for an average believer. If it did not fetch him he would join the Church. He did not know whether the repentant thief on the cross was a church member or not. The fact of his being a thief threw no light on the question. John's Gospel alone upheld the doctrine of the necessity of faith. "There are, therefore," said the lecturer, "four to one in my favor, and I claim a verdict for preponderance of testimony."

Col. Ingersoll next turned his attention to the teachings of the Churches on the subject of salvation. "The Catholics," he said, "will give you a through ticket to heaven, and they will attend to your baggage, and keep it, too. [Great laughter.] The Protestants, on the other hand, won't even tell you what train to get on." He read and ridiculed the Catholic creed. One thing he liked about this Church was purgatory. It was a place where a man could make a motion for a new trial. [Laughter.] The Presbyterians did away with purgatory and substituted the Sabbath. [Great laughter.] "My heart," said the lecturer, "grows cold when I hear of a young girl taking the veil and shutting herself up in the penitentiary of God. The doctrine that she thus pleases God is infamous. [Wild applause, ending in cheers.] If I had my way I would pass a law to prevent such a sacrifice of a beautiful girl on the altar of false religion. [Renewed applause.] Protestantism was next handled without gloves. The Episcopalian religion, he said, was founded by Henry VIII., now in heaven, [laughter,] at the same moment that he put off his wife Catherine and took up Anne Boleyn. For awhile the new religion was regulated by law, and God was compelled to study acts of Parliament to find out whether a man could be saved or not. [Laughter.] There were at one time six articles which it was necessary to believe, but which must now be repudiated under penalty of damnation. The Episcopalians teach that it is easier to obtain forgiveness after baptism than before. The lecturer supposed that in the former case the sinner is regarded as one of the firm, and entitled to rascality at cost, while outsiders are charged the regular 10 per cent. [Great laughter.] Wesley and Whitfield, the lecturer said, believed in slavery as a Christianizing influence. Their notion was that it would be a good thing for the slaves to have the society of the gentlemen who stole them. [Laughter.] To the Methodists he gave the credit of having done more preaching for less money than any other denomination. [Laughter.] But with between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 persons born and only 30,000 converts every year he thought it would be a long time before they would be able to nail on the eternal gates of hell, "To Rent." [Laughter.] The Presbyterians were worst of all. They were started by a murderer whose idea of God was an infinite John Calvin—about the worst possible conception. The lecturer narrated how a young Presbyterian had tried once to convert him. He was a new convert, and these, like bumble-bees, were always largest when first hatched. [Laughter.] He asked the young man if he thought he could be happy in heaven with his mother in hell. After a moment's hesitation the reply was given that he "supposed the Lord knew what was best for his mother." [Great laughter.]

Col. Ingersoll said he might go on until morning in this line. If the doctrine of total depravity were true, then the best man God ever created was only fit to be damned the moment he was finished. What was the use of going to such a shop for repairs? [Roars of laughter.] If the difference between the lecturer and a Presbyterian was so great it should be visible to the naked eye. Were Presbyterians ... ? Read their church trials. [Laughter.] Were they generous? What tramp on first striking a town ever asked for the residence of a Presbyterian deacon? [Renewed laughter.] The lecturer did not find any difference, at least on this side. His creed was, the gospel of health; the gospel of something good to eat; the gospel of good-fellowship. A traveler once offered a fellow-traveler in succession a drink, a cigar, and a chew of tobacco, but they were all refused. "Then," he said, "let's eat hay." [Laughter.] "I don't eat hay," answered the man. "Then," said the other, "Good-bye; you're company for neither man nor beast." [Roars of laughter.] The lecturer believed in the gospel of happiness, in the gospel of justice, in the gospel of liberty, and in the gospel of intellect. He did not take away hope. He wished only to destroy hell. He would rather think of his dead as growing in the grass or gurgling in the stream than as suffering the tortures of the vengeance of an infinite God. There was no sorrows in the grave. Next to eternal joy was to be wrapped in the dreamless drapery of everlasting peace. The honest man and the loving woman had nothing to fear of the future. Upon this rock the lecturer stood.

Col. Ingersoll spoke for two hours and a quarter.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

JUICY STRAWBERRIES COMING—THE SUPPLY OF PEAS AND ASPARAGUS.

The Summer fruits and vegetables are beginning to make their appearance. Havana contributes a few watermelons, Florida furnishes nice large tomatoes, and Bermuda is stocking the market quite abundantly with potatoes. The strawberry crop of Georgia and the Carolinas has already been gathered, while the strawberry season around Norfolk, Va., is just now at its height, and doubtless one of the largest shipments of strawberries which will reach this market from Virginia this year will arrive here this morning. While the quality of the berries which reached here last week was very poor, the prices at which they were sold were unusually high. Those which will arrive this week will probably be better, and the large shipments from the Delaware and Chesapeake Peninsula will crowd the prices down several cents per quart below what was obtained last week. The sale of good strawberries before the close of this week at figures below 15 cents per quart may be expected, while many thousands of quarts of eatable strawberries, but small, and not so inviting in appearance, will probably be sold for 10 cents per quart, or even less. It is hardly probable that the prices of strawberries will fall this year to as low figures as they did last season. During this week there will be many thousand quarts of strawberries shipped from the lower counties of Maryland, and by Thursday or Friday a sprinkling from lower Delaware will begin to arrive. Those which will reach this City from Bridesville, Milford, Seaford, and Laurel, Del., and from Federalsburg, Md., may be expected to be sweeter and of finer flavor than any that have reached this market from those sections for several years past, although they may prove to be smaller. The weather has been sufficiently dry to make them sweet and delicate in flavor, but possibly too dry to enable them to become fully matured.

Green peas have been somewhat scarcer than in previous seasons. This is due to the fact that for several years past there has been an over production of them in the South. They have been shipped in such large quantities that they brought prices actually below the cost of production. The consequence has been that many who have in previous years been engaged, in Virginia and the Carolinas, in growing early peas for the markets, have turned their attention to some other industry. This has also been the case in Maryland. Not one-half the quantity will be grown there this year that there was last. The great bulk of this season's crop will be shipped this week, and, judging from the supply which has already arrived, it will be very fine. It will probably sell for not less than $5 per barrel, or an average of nearly $2 above the prices obtained for the same thing last season.

Asparagus was about as low the first of last week as it will be again this season. Possibly one or two more "big days" of that vegetable may send prices even lower. Asparagus sold on Saturday at very high prices. This was due to the sudden coolness in the weather, which caused the plants to grow very slowly. Two or three warm days would have a wonderful effect in tumbling down prices to the lowest point, say about $1 per dozen. The demand for these vegetables by the canners of fruits and vegetables has grown to be so great that it affects the prices very much. Five years ago only a very little asparagus was canned, while now there are seven or eight large packing houses giving employment to upward of a thousand men and women, engaged in canning asparagus. The increase in the cultivation, however, more than keeps pace with the increased demand for it. Only a few years ago Long Island was considered to be the only place where this vegetable could be properly grown, and there, in the Oyster Bay district only. But last year, Shrewsbury district of Monmouth County, N. J., became famous for its fine asparagus. And this year, hundreds of acres of asparagus beds around Middletown, N. J., came, for the first time, into full cutting. In a few years more Middletown asparagus will become as famous as that from Oyster Bay has been.

ADIRONDACK SURVEYS.

HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS, LAKES, AND TOWNS ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.

The chapter on altitudes in the seventh annual report of Mr. Verplanck Colvin, Superintendent of the Adirondack survey, contains a table of all the important heights so far measured in Northern New-York, and gives a very thorough idea of the elevated and mountainous character of this district. The greater number of these stations have been measured with level and rod, many thousands of stations being occupied in this work. From the table we extract the following:

HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS ABOVE THE SEA.

	Feet.
Bald-face Mountain, Lowry Lake	2,000
Basin Mountain, Essex County	4,901
Blue Mountain, Hamilton County	3,762
Boot-bay Mountain, Franklin County	2,581
Crtamount Mountain, Clinton County	3,126
De Bar Mountain, Franklin County	3,011
Dix Mountain, Essex County	4,916
Gore Mountain, Warren County	3,589
Gothic Mountain, Essex County	4,744
Hurricane Mountain, Essex County	3,763
Lyon Mountain, Clinton County	3,809
Marcy Mountain, Essex County	5,344
St. Louis Mountain, Herkimer County	2,235
St. Regis Mountain, Franklin County	2,883
Manning Mountain, Clinton County	2,793
Norway Mountain, Clinton County	2,606
Poke-a-Moonshine Mountain	2,171
Rand Hill, Clinton County	1,907
Snowy Mountain, Hamilton County	3,903
Wallface Mountain, Essex County	3,893
Wallface Precipice	1,355

HEIGHTS OF LAKES.

	Feet.
Albany Lake, Hamilton County	1,764
Au Sable Lake, Essex County	1,938
Avalanche Lake, Essex County	2,856
Beech's or Brandreth's Lake	1,880
Big Moose Lake	1,787
Big Tupper's Lake	1,555
Blue Mountain Lake	1,800
Champlain Lake	99
Cranberry Lake, Great	1,540
Forked Lake	1,753
Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain	1,687
George, Lake George	343
Placid, Lake Placid	1,868
Tear-of-the-Clouds	4,321
Mirror Lake	1,860
Salmon Lake	1,756
Schroon Lake	820

HEIGHTS OF TOWNS, &C.

	Feet.
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County	277
Booneville, Oneida County	1,134
Cadyville, Clinton County	784
Carthage, Jefferson County	738
Elba, North-east	1,885
Freeman's Home, Essex County	2,036
Glen's Falls, Warren County	326
Hadley, Saratoga County	607
John Brown's Grave	1,897
Keene Flats, Essex County	1,000
Keene Village	854
Lowville, Lewis County	770
Luzerne Bridge	589
Malone City	606
Mineville	1,374
Ogdensburg	246
Pottersville	873
Saratoga	306
Trenton	836

Many hundreds of bench marks or height monuments have been located throughout the wilderness, and a table of the precise height of these stations is also given to the thousandth part of a foot.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

THE HEATHEN FIELDS IN WHICH THE AMERICAN BOARD IS INTERESTED.

The anniversary meeting of the seventieth year of the American Board of Foreign Missions was held at the Broadway Tabernacle Church last evening, and was attended by a large congregation. The missions sent into distant lands, as appears by the reports and correspondence of the board, show how well has been obeyed the Master's command: "Go ye and teach all nations." A little table printed at the end of one of the reports shows how each $100 contributed last year was spent. Portions of it went to aid missionary work among our own Indian tribes and to Western Mexico, Spain and Austria; to the Sandwich Islands and the Micronesian Islands; to the African Zulus; to the Ottoman Empire; to the Mahrattas of Western India and the Tamil people of Madura and Ceylon; the several divisions of the Chinese Empire, and to the people of Japan. Much of the work of the board, its aims, its hopes, its past work and present needs was dealt with in the address of the Vice-President of the board, Mr. William E. Dodge, who presided at the meeting last night. Prayer and the reading of Scripture by the Rev. Dr. Prime followed, and then came an address by the Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D., of Boston, the Secretary of the board. After this, the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, D. D., of Norwich, Conn., discoursed at some length on the need of missionary work, and the positive command of the founder of Christianity to teach the nations. At the close of the services the President called from the body of the church to the pulpit the venerable missionary, the Rev. William Schauffler, who has spent many years of a long and useful life in the Ottoman Empire, and has translated the Bible into the Armenian tongue. This venerable worker in the missionary field addressed a few earnest words to the congregation on the subject of missions, and closed the services with the benediction.

From the reports it appears that the work of the board now includes direct evangelistic effort through missionaries and native helpers, an immense educational work extending from the primary school to the college and theological seminary; Sunday-school instruction, the preparation, publication, and circulation in different languages of books, tracts, and newspapers; assistance in the erection of buildings for churches and schools; grants in aid to feeble churches and to native Home missionary societies; the humane service of missionary physicians, sometimes in the care of large dispensaries and hospitals; also charitable ministry, continuous and varied, to the sick, the poor, and the oppressed. The board calls for a continuance and an increase of pecuniary support from the churches, the demands upon it greatly exceeding its present means.

A ROSY VIEW OF THE SOUTH.

WHAT THE REV. W. F. HATFIELD SAW IN THE COTTON KINGDOM.

The Rev. W. F. Hatfield delivered a lecture in the Washington-Square Methodist Church, last evening, on his recent visit to the South and his impressions of the country and its people. Mr. Hatfield evidently fell among a class of the people who would be an honor to any country, and his view of the South and its condition are tinged with a rosy hue which does not characterize the impressions of the majority of Northern men who visit the land of flowers. He says that nowhere in his travels has he ever met with such genuine courtesy and hearty hospitality as that which characterized his reception in the South, and he advises heads of families and young men who cannot make a living here to go South and buy a farm, assuring them that if they mind their own business, devote themselves to developing the industry of the country, refrain from boasting of having thrashed the Southerners, and from thrusting into undue prominence the unsavory truth that a negro is the equal of a white man, they will be made heartily welcome. The people living in the North, Mr. Hatfield thinks, are infected with the idea that the other parts of our land are of no great consequence. It is well to hold a favorable opinion of ourselves, but it is also well to remember that we are not the whole United States of America. In the South he found the signs of material prosperity full of encouragement. The value of the slaves alone was estimated at over $100,000,000, and all this wealth passed from the South at the close of the war. Perhaps no State suffered so severely as Virginia during the war, and her industrial pursuits were completely paralyzed. Every living thing in the way of food and provender was consumed by the two opposing armies. When the terrible struggle ended, the 11 Southern States found themselves burdened with a debt of about $800,000,000, "and," said the speaker, "I care not how much is said about repudiation, I am prepared to say that they mean to pay to the Government every dollar which they owe. They have reduced this indebtedness in 13 years to $130,634,000, nearly $170,000,000 less than they owed in 1868.

"In Virginia, all along the banks of the historic James, you will see signs of returning prosperity. At Malvern Hill every trace of the bloody struggle is nearly obliterated, and the grass is now growing green and the cattle are grazing where brave men fought and fell." The progress made in the education of the people, Mr. Hatfield said, was remarkable. In Richmond the discipline is as strict, the study as thorough, the teachers as competent, and the scholars as advanced as in any of our Northern schools. The building set apart for the colored children is as fine as any school-house in this City. "It is said by some," said the speaker, "that the South is doing nothing for her colored citizens. I want to take back here and now all that I may ever have said to that effect. The South, to my personal knowledge, is doing all in its power to lift up the colored men to the rank of intelligent, useful, and moral citizens." With regard to the politics of the South, Mr. Hatfield said that he did not go there to ask what they thought of the third term, but he would say that there was far more agitation and strife in regard to the Presidential question in the North than in the South. A prominent Southerner said to him: "We've had about enough of politics, and we are really tired of it." The fact is, the Southern people have suffered so severely, that the very name of politician is odious to them. They believe that all their troubles have been caused by politicians North and South, and they want nothing more to do with political strife. There are men there who say very sharp things, but they are office-seekers, and so long as they remain there there will be more or less of agitation and strife, but they do not represent the true sentiment of the Southern people.

The colored people are industrious, happy, and contented, and do not strive for higher wages or shorter hours. Many of them own farms in Georgia and Virginia, work them with zeal, and are encouraged by their old masters. In conclusion, the speaker said that all that is wanted to restore harmony to the sections is for more Northern men to visit the South, and more Southerners to come North. By mingling together the citizens of the two sections will very soon learn to appreciate each other as they should do.

MR. KENNEY'S PLIGHT.

A REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA THAT LED TO HIS ARREST FOR THEFT.

Horace W. Kenney, aged 26, was brought yesterday morning, before Justice Flammer, in the Yorkville Police Court, on the charge of having stolen a watch from a little boy, a son of Hall Beuahl, of Hoboken. The complainant and witnesses stated that while the boy was standing at one of the animal-cages near the museum, in Central Park, on Saturday afternoon, Kenney snatched the watch from the boy and ran out of the Park to Fifth-avenue and along Sixty-third-street. Officer George Bickwell, of the Mounted Squad, who was riding that way, gave chase, and captured Kenney near Lexington-avenue. When taken to the station-house in Eighty-seventh-street and searched, no watch was found on the prisoner, who stoutly denied the accusation. It was said that he had thrown away the watch while running. Justice Flammer committed him in default of $500 bail, and he was locked up in one of the cells in the Court-house.

A TIMES reporter visited Mr. Kenney last evening. He was well dressed, respectable in appearance, and evidently a man of education. He said that he was the editor and publisher of the *Australian American*, a paper devoted to the trade between this country and Australia and also England. His office he gave at No. 39 Broadway, which is the same address as given in the City Directory, and his residence at No. 48 West Thirty-fifth-street. Subsequent inquiries proved that he does board at this number, with his wife, and is well thought of. He said that on Saturday afternoon he was in the monkey-room in the Park, and that the place was crowded with people. He has for some time past been suffering from neuralgia, and can only find relief by taking brisk exercise. The smell from the animals was so strong as almost to overpower him. He hurried out of the room, out of the Park by the door in the rear of the animals' cages, and sought relief by a short run along Sixty-third-street from Fifth to Fourth avenue. He then slackened his pace and walked along quietly. When he was nearing Third-avenue he was surprised by a policeman tapping him on the shoulder and making him a prisoner. The officer led him back toward Madison-avenue, where stood a crowd of boys, some of whom said that he was the man who had stolen a watch. At the court, yesterday morning, Mr. Kenney questioned each one of the boys who claimed to identify him as the thief, and each one located him in a different corner of the room when it was alleged he had snatched the watch.

ARKANSAS OR AKANSA?

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

The discussion as regards the proper pronunciation of the name has awakened more than a local interest. Some time ago an article appeared in the *Gazette* stating that joint committees from the eclectic and historical societies had taken the matter into consideration. In regard to this the following communication was sent this paper:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1880.

Editors Gazette:

If your joint committee wants to hit the correct pronunciation of Arkansas, and to modify its orthography accordingly, the first thing to do is to drop the "r" from the word, and the second, emphasize it on the second syllable—Akansa. The earliest French chroniclers always write Akansa, and the "r" was put in by ignorants to give the a the continental sound. There are even instances where the word *father* has been written "farther" for the same reason; also, "terbacker" for tobacco. Yours, respectfully,

ALBERT S. GATSCHET,
Linguist of Bureau of Ethnology.

A WIFE'S FRACTURED SKULL.

In a domestic quarrel last night at No. 174 Madison-street, Ellen Ryan received a fracture of the skull at the hands of her husband, Patrick, who struck her with an iron hoop.

DROWNED IN THE BRONX RIVER.

John Eagan, of Locust-avenue, near Grant-avenue, Morrisania, was drowned last night, while bathing in the Bronx River, near the Westchester-avenue bridge.

MILLERS' INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16.—The Millers' International Exhibition, which will open here on May 31 and continue through June, has grown to large proportions, and it is now certain that it will be of great interest to all engaged or interested in grain and milling. Mr. James Gordon, of this city, has gone to New-York to meet a large party of foreign exhibitors. Not only will this country be fully represented in the coming exhibition, but much machinery from Europe and many exhibitors from abroad will be present. During the exhibition a Grain Congress, composed of delegates from Boards of Trade and others interested in the sale and transportation of grain, is to meet. Boards of Trade all over the country are invited to send delegates and samples of all grades of grain. The delegates thus far appointed represent the most active men engaged in the trade, and the deliberations are expected to be of great interest and value.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Frank Gallion, an insane Italian, jumped yesterday from the window of his room, on the third floor of No. 65 Mulberry-street, rear, and was killed.

The steam-ship City of Richmond, of the Inman Line, which arrived at Sandy-Hook on Saturday evening, landed 1,259 immigrants at Castle Garden yesterday.

The man found drowned on Saturday at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-first-street has been partly identified as William Healy, an insane teamster, of Yonkers, who disappeared on the 3d inst.

In anticipation of a strike of the drivers on the Third-Avenue Railroad this morning, Superintendent Walling yesterday ordered the reserve force of the precincts along the line of the road to remain on duty until further orders.

An unknown man was found drowned off Governor's Island yesterday. He was about 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, swarthy, had a mustache and goatee and wore a blue coat and vest and dark pantaloons. He was bare-footed.

Capt. Lord, of the bark Eugene Hale, which arrived from Demerara yesterday, reports that on April 23 Frank Moorehead, a seaman, died of pneumonia, and his remains were buried at sea. Moorehead was 18 years of age, and was a native of this City.

The bark Tivoli arrived from Liverpool yesterday, after a passage of 53 days. On April 20 a heavy southerly gale of 14 hours' duration was encountered, and, during its prevalence the foretop-sail-yard was carried away, and several sails were lost or split.

Charles Hope, a painter, 39 years of age, living at Far Rockaway, was brought to the Chambers-Street Hospital last evening, by an officer, who found him on West Broadway suffering from a wound in the ear, which was declared serious by the physicians.

Charles Richter, a baker, of No. 78 Eldridge-street, reported yesterday the disappearance of his wife, Rosa, who, on Friday, appropriated $30 belonging to him, and told a neighbor that she was going to collect a bill. Mr. Richter says that his wife is insane. He fears that she may commit suicide.

Catharine Smith, the domestic who admitted the theft of $300 worth of property from the residence of her employer, Thomas Davis, of No. 184 Lexington-avenue, was held in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. Her little 5-year-old son was sent to the Institution of Mercy.

Josephine Holmes, a colored cook, who said she lived at No. 235 West Twenty-first-street, was held by Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $780 worth of silks and satins from Joseph Ginoris, of No. 117 Crosby-street. The prisoner admitted pawning some of the stolen property.

Under the auspices of the St. Cecilia Society, a grand celebration will be held in St. Alphonsus' Church, South Fifth-avenue, this morning and to-night, when the "Missa Papal Marcelli" will be sung for the first time in this City, and a choice programme will be interpreted by choirs from a number of churches in this City, Brooklyn, and Camden, N. J.

The Manhattan Hospital, a new institution, located on the south side of Twenty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue, proposes to furnish relief to the invalid poor in its vicinity. On Tuesday evening a musical entertainment will be given at Chickering Hall by several well-known members of the musical fraternity, in order to increase the funds of the institution.

The body of a man who is supposed to be Peter Alexanderson, a Swedish sailor, who fell overboard from a brig at the foot of East Twenty-first-street on the 7th inst., was found in the East River at the foot of Twentieth-street, yesterday. An unknown man, swarthy, full-bearded, and about 35 years old, was found drowned yesterday at the foot of Stanton-street.

During a dispute at No. 344 Water-street early yesterday morning, Daniel Sullivan drew a revolver and discharged it at Mary Riley. The ball entered her breast, inflicting a wound that rendered it necessary to remove her to the Chambers-Street Hospital. Here she identified Sullivan as her assailant. Sullivan was held by Justice Duffy to await the result of the woman's injuries.

Thomas F. Bayley keeps a saloon at No. 4 James-street, which, by its disorderly character, has won the title of the "House of Blazes." Bayley has now a number of charges hanging over his head. He was again arrested for selling liquor yesterday morning, and brought before Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court. He was held in $100 for violation of the Sunday law, and his mother went his bail.

George W. Reed, a ticket-seller at the Eighty-ninth-street station of the Third-avenue elevated railroad, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by Columbus Stevenson, station inspector. Reed, it was alleged, had been in the habit of abstracting tickets from the gate-box and selling them over again. He denied the charge, but was committed for trial by Justice Patterson in default of $800 bail.

Complaint has been made to the Board of Health of defective drainage of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth, and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets from Tenth-avenue to the Boulevard. Here house sewage has formed into pools and some of it drains into the cellars of a mansion at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, rendering it uninhabitable.

Several of the large fire insurance companies have united in a call for a meeting to be held at the National Board Rooms, Boreel Building, at noon to-day, to consider the action needful to be taken should Senator Sessions's Valued Policy bill become a law. The principal subject to be discussed will be the necessity for increasing the rates of premium on account of the largely-increased moral hazard which this act would entail and which must be provided for.

Emmett O. Sommerville, of No. 204 East Forty-second-street, and his friend, Charles May, both mechanics, were committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, in default of $10 fine each and $500 bail as a guarantee of good behavior. The charge was that, having been ejected for not paying for drinks from the liquor saloon No. 608 Third-avenue, kept by Peter McGowan, President of the Hibernians' Society, they threw a beer-keg through the plate-glass window, causing a damage of over $100.

The man who, on Saturday night, was rescued from drowning at the foot of East Twenty-third-street, after he had struggled desperately with Officer Quigley, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was Patrick Cunniskey, an awning-maker, of No. 436 East Fifteenth-street. It is not known whether he attempted suicide or fell into the water accidentally. Capt. Clinchy complains that the ambulance from Bellevue Hospital did not come promptly when it was summoned to take Cunniskey there.

Gilbert Long, of the Volunteer Life-saving Association, saved three more lives last evening, making a total of 38 persons who have been rescued through his instrumentality. The last three were William Lawler, of James-slip; Peter Daly, of Cherry-street, and John Gang, of No. 90 Roosevelt-street, who were capsized off Pier No. 19 East River, about 7 o'clock. Long, who was patrolling the river in his boat, fished them out and put them on a schooner, where they recovered from their fright and exhaustion.

The two well-known "banco steerers," Joseph Gray, alias "Paper-Collar Joe," and Kuster Baker, were arraigned before Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. Detective Hubbard stated that the complainant, a Chicago man, had left the City. He produced a lot of lottery tickets and other paraphernalia, which he had found in the room in which he arrested the prisoners. He charged that Gray had attempted to assault him at the time of the arrest, and had threatened to take his life on the way to court. The magistrate declined to entertain the charge of attempted assault, and discharged the prisoners on the charge of gambling, as their victim had left the City. The $300 found on the prisoners, and which, it is supposed, they cheated the absent complainant out of, was sent to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters.

BROOKLYN.

Robert Allan, of No. 17 Moffat-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged by James Culver, of No. 13 Moffat-street, with maliciously shooting his cat. Allan will have to stand trial on the charge of cruelty to animals.

A collection was taken up in Plymouth Church yesterday morning for the benefit of a struggling church in the Pennsylvania coal regions, and then Mr. Beecher preached for nearly an hour upon the conscious and unconscious influence of man.

On Saturday evening, Mrs. J. S. Richmond, of No. 348 Flushing-avenue, went into her yard to clean an outhouse. She was absent so long that her husband became alarmed, and on looking for her, found her lying dead in the outhouse. Death is supposed to have been due to heart disease.

Two men named Thomas McGann and James Burns got into a row yesterday on Steuben-street, and made such a racket that Officer McCue, of the Fourth Police Precinct, undertook to arrest them. The men attacked the officer and threw him down, when McGann kicked him savagely in the face. The ruffian was arrested.

John Worths, a 15-year-old boy, living at No. 43 Wilson-street, amused himself on Saturday by shooting at a mark on a fence in the rear of Mr. Lewis L. Jones's home, at No. 81 Wilson-street. One of the bullets passed through the fence and into a window of the back parlor, narrowly missing one of the Jones family. Mr. Jones complained to the Police, and the boy was arrested.

Joseph Carroll, of No. 19 Tiffany-place, went into William Price's liquor saloon, Irving and Columbia streets, after midnight Saturday night, and demanded something to drink. Price refused to sell anything at that hour, and ordered Carroll to leave. A row ensued, during which Carroll was badly beaten. He was taken to the Long Island City Hospital, and Price was arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

Three farm buildings belonging to Mr. John M. Samuels, of Oyster Bay, near the McCoun estate, were burned to the ground on Thursday night. Insured in the Glen Cove Mutual for $1,800.

The Teachers' Institute for Queens County will commence its week's sessions in the Jamaica public school building to-day, and the Teachers' Association of the county will hold evening sessions during the institute week at the Town Hall. Profs. Johonnot and Kennedy are the institute conductors.

Edward Hennessey, of Glen Cove, who was seriously clubbed some time ago by Christian Heidelberg, a saloon-keeper, while intoxicated, and was reported dead, but who has since partially recovered, has commenced a suit, under the Civil Damage act, against Henry A. Wheeler, owner of the premises rented by Heidelberg, laying the damages at $1,000. The case is expected to be tried at the next Court of Sessions for Queens County in July.

To-morrow evening the Glen Cove Temperance Union propose to consider the action of the Excise Commissioners of the Town of Oyster Bay, who are charged with bad faith toward a committee of the union. It is alleged that the board, after declining the renewal of two licenses while the committee were present, subsequently granted one of them after the committee had retired, and that to a man who had been violating the law in many ways for two months, and did not deny it before the open board.

NEW-JERSEY.

The United Schuetzen Corps of New-Jersey will celebrate Whit Monday at the Union Hill Schuetzen Park to-day. It is expected that 3,000 men will be in line.

A party of gypsies, who for some time have been camping about the Greenville district of Jersey City, yesterday accidentally set fire to the Glendale woods. Officer Vondersmith and a number of citizens extinguished the flames before any damage was done. Chief Murphy will to-day issue orders to the gypsies to "move on." If they refuse to go they will be arrested under the disorderly act.

A fire broke out in Freund's weis-beer factory, on West Newark-avenue, near Five Corners, Jersey City Heights, at 1:15 yesterday morning. The flames speedily communicated with the stables, and both buildings were totally destroyed. The loss is $1,500, on which there is no insurance.

DYING A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Morris Walsh, who was so brutally assaulted at Keefe's saloon in Morgan-street, Jersey City, on Thursday night, by Patrick Duffy, for the alleged seduction of Mrs. Duffy, was last night in a hopeless condition, and the physicians said he could not live till morning. After Walsh's removal to the hospital it was necessary to remove a piece of his skull three inches long and two wide. Through this wound the brain is oozing, and inflammation has set in. Yesterday Walsh became delirious and it was found necessary to confine him in a strait-jacket. His ravings and contortions were terrible. Duffy, who is held without bail, will probably be indicted by the present Grand Jury. On his arraignment before Justice Stilsing on Friday morning he made no denial of the assault, but pleaded Walsh's alleged intimacy with his wife as justification. He further stated that had not Officer Reynolds arrested him as he was raising the hammer again, he would have struck Walsh a second time.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge Charles Daniels, of Buffalo, is at the Windsor Hotel.

William H. Clifford, of Portland, Me., is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gregoire De Willamov, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Everett House.

Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., and Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

J. R. Erhardt has returned from a seven months' trip to Colorado, and is stopping at the Brevoort House.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:41 | Sun sets......7:12 | Moon sets..12:34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:01 | Gov. Island..1:50 | Hell Gate..12:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............SUNDAY, MAY 16.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam May 1, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Arizona, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool May 5, via Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Richmond, Stevens, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Shackford, Aspinwall May 7, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Bark Norwood, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fraser, London 50 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Ionian, (of Sunderland,) Cane, Lisbon 37 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Laura, (Norw.,) Berntsen, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark J. P. Berg, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Syngoer 36 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Viator, (Norw.,) Bjorsen, Stavanger 35 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Alessandro Danovaro, (Ital.,) Danovaro, London 53 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Topdal, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cardiff 55 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Rebekka, (Norw.,) Carthen, Christiania 50 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Patria, (Rus.,) Ullenius, Stettin 57 ds., with old iron and empty barrels, &c., to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Boreas, (Norw.,) Svendsen, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Dronning Sophia, (Norw.,) Dahnsen, Stavanger via Delaware Breakwater, 54 ds., in ballast to Boocvich & Co.

Bark Tivoli, Hill, of and 53 ds. from Liverpool, with mdse. to order—vessel to Mackay & Dix.

Brig Eugene Hale, (of Calais,) Lord, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Leaycraft & Co.—vessel to E. F. Metcalf & Co.

Brig Finnvid, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar to J. P. Terry—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S.W.; very hazy; at City Island, same.

SAILED.

Via Long Island Sound, bark Augustine Kobbe, for Rouen; brigs J. Williams and Zebina, for Windsor, N. S.; Long Reach, for New-Haven; schrs. J. B. Petts, for Windsor, N. S.; F. Athemus, for Shulee, N. S.; Francis and Play Fair, for St. John, N. B.; Chillian, for Machias; Lizzie Lee, for Lamoine; Susan, for Saco; Hero, for Salem; James Holmes, for Belfast; C. H. Eaton, for Calais; South Shore, for Portsmouth; N. J. Lee, Mary Standish, W. A. Crocker, Z. L. Adams, Abner Taylor, Lucy Ames, and Princeton, for Boston.

BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, May 16.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Gill, from New-York May 5, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Guion Line steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Jones, from New-York May 5, arr. off this port at 6:10 this morning, on her way to Liverpool.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following specialties:

Lawn Sacques, Matinées, Santolits, Angel Dolmans, and Garden Suits.

Ladies' Spring Suits and Wraps.

Novelties in Misses' Suits.

Fine Millinery in Every Branch.

EHRICHS',

Eighth-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.

Wei De Meyer's

CATARRH

CURE. ONE PACKAGE IS GENERALLY SUFFICIENT. A REAL CURE FOR $1 50!

THE FIFTH-AVENUE

BABY CARRIAGE.

Newest and most stylish. Awarded premium by American Institute, 1879. CRANDALL & CO., No. 569 3d-av., N. Y. Carriages shipped C. O. D. to any locality, wholesale and retail. Send for circulars.

CARPETS.

Buy of the Manufacturers and Save Intermediate Profits.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST APPROVED VARIETIES OF CARPETS AND FLOOR COVERINGS,

Manufactured by Ourselves

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SEASON'S RETAIL TRADE, CONSISTING OF

AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, &c., &c.,

IN

New Styles and Designs.

THESE GOODS WILL BE FOUND TO COMBINE IN AN UNUSUAL DEGREE ELEGANCE OF APPEARANCE AND POSITIVE WEARING QUALITIES, AND ARE WELL WORTHY OF THE INSPECTION OF INTENDING PURCHASERS.

WE ALSO OFFER A FULL LINE OF

TURKISH and EAST INDIAN RUGS and MATS, CHINA MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.,

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CHURCHES, STEAMERS, AND HOTELS.

J. & J. DOBSON,

CARPET MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS, 40 & 42 WEST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK. Near Sixth-Avenue Elevated R. R. Station.

John Van Gaasbeek, Manager.

MATTINGS.

W. & J. SLOANE

ARE OFFERING THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

Choice Fancy China Mattings

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT

Persian, Turkish, and India Carpets and Rugs,

IN A GREAT VARIETY OF SIZES AND COLORINGS.

ANCIENT AND MODERN EMBROIDERIES, FOR APPLIQUE WORK.

649, 651, AND 655 BROADWAY.

MET. EL. R. R., BLEECKER-ST. STATION. N. Y. EL. R. R., HOUSTON-ST. STATION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY ELEVENTH ST.

WILL PUT ON SALE

MONDAY, MAY 17,

A FRESH LOT OF

Satin Foulard,

Louisine,

AND OTHER NOVELTIES IN

SUMMER SILKS,

at prices TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. less than the ACTUAL COST.

Special Offering.

FURNITURE

AT

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